

CORRECT on all occasions

VULCAIN

SWISS MADE

For and on behalf of
SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.
Printer and Publisher.

SUPREME COURT LIBRARY

CHINA



MAIL

Established 1845

No. 34934

MONDAY, JULY 2, 1951.

Price 20 Cents

SKANDEN

SWEDISH MADE
RECORD SYSTEMS
AT REASONABLE PRICES

WONGSING TYPEWRITER EXCHANGES
8 D'Almeida Street Tel. 5168

Oil Refinery Will Have To Close Down In 20 Days

Teheran, July 1.

The Abadan oil refinery, the biggest in the world, will be forced to close down in 20 days if the present rate of production continues, a spokesman for the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company said here tonight.

An earlier message from Abadan quoted Mr K. B. Ross, general manager of the refinery, as saying that production of the refinery was being cut in half today because tankers were no longer taking the oil.

The spokesman in Teheran said that the refinery was now operating at a "through-put" of just over 8,000,000 gallons daily, about half the maximum. Crude oil production from the oilfields had been cut proportionately.

At the present rate all storage capacity would be exhausted in 20 days and the refinery forced to close down. Mr Ross said that the last two tankers in Abadan had almost completed discharging their cargo of oil back into storage following the failure of the company and the Persian Government to agree on the form of receipts tanker shippers have to sign.

These two tankers were due to leave tonight. The Persians have, meanwhile, promised "sensational disclosures" from the contents of the documents seized when the company's information office closed down on June 21 and from the raid on the house of Mr Seddon.

The documents so far made public, it is claimed by the company, did not prove Persian charges that it bribed local press and foreign correspondents and parliamentarians. On the contrary the alleged company documents produced were outlines, dealing mainly with such matters as the placing of advertisements.

Dr Mozfar Beghal, a National Front deputy and leader of the newly formed Persian Labour Party, in a statement to the Press today accused the company's information department of being a "hot bed of political intrigue and espionage." He showed documents taken from the department purporting to prove this.

ACTION POSTPONED
The anti-sabotage bill scheduled for passage today was not discussed by the Majlis.

fulfilling Premier Mohamed Mossadegh's promise that action on it would be postponed.

It was not even referred to today, meaning it could be brought up at future sessions and possibly passed at any time. The National Front deputy, Jassavaz Sadr, told the Majlis the British Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, and the Foreign Secretary, Mr Herbert Morrison, were under the influence of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company shareholders. Mr Sadr warned that if their attitude toward Iran did not change the British people would overthrow the Labour government.

REFUSED WATER

Abadan, July 1. The British cruiser Mauritius, at present standing off Abadan, has been refused supplies of ice water and fresh vegetables by the Persians because it was unofficially stated that she was being used to threaten the Persian nation.

A spokesman of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company said tonight that the Persian Civil Governor of Abadan at first agreed to a request by the Mauritius for barges with supplies to come alongside the vessel, then reversed his decision.

No official explanation has been given for this action. It is understood from a well-informed source that the Persian attitude was that the cruiser was being used "to threaten the Persian nation and, therefore, the officers and men do not deserve ice water and vegetables."

The Mauritius is anchored in the Shatt El Arab River off the Abadan refinery.—Reuter.

RIDGWAY EXPECTED TO ACCEPT COMMUNIST TRUCE PROPOSAL

Shinwell Breaks The News

Manchester, July 1. In the middle of a speech to a Labour Party demonstration here today, the Defence Minister, Mr Emanuel Shinwell, received the Reuter report that China had agreed to cease-fire talks.

He said: "I am sure that is very heartening. I hope that, as a result of this cease-fire, there will not only be meetings of the military people but of diplomats also. I hope it will mean that we can see, before long, a four-power Ministers' conference. I am sure I express your desire that this world will be liberated from the uncertainties of the present international situation."—Reuter.

Inquiry Report Held Up

Washington, July 1. Six Republican Senators have agreed to delay their report on the two months' inquiry into the dismissal of General Douglas MacArthur to avoid any possible embarrassment of General Matthew B. Ridgway, United Nations Supreme Commander, in Korean cease-fire moves.

Senator Alexander Smith (Republican, New Jersey) announcing this today said that the Republican group was expected to frame a report later aimed primarily at the Administration's Asian policies.

The group's statement would probably criticize severely the method used by President Truman in dismissing General MacArthur but might avoid direct endorsement of General MacArthur's proposals for expansion of the Korean fighting, it was believed.

Only about half of the Republican members of the Combined Armed Services and Foreign Relations Committees to which the six Senators belong seemed likely to support the proposed report.—Reuter.

Delay In Starting Talks Puzzles

Washington, July 1.

The expectation at the United States Defence Headquarters this morning was that General Matthew B. Ridgway, the United Nations Supreme Commander in Korea, would accept within a few hours the Communist proposal to hold cease-fire talks in the Kaesong area between July 10 and July 15.

General Ridgway's instructions, it was understood, were sufficiently flexible to permit him to agree to the time and place of the proposed conference without having to refer first to Washington.

Although officials were surprised at the quick Communist response to General Ridgway's offer on Friday — when he suggested an armistice conference at Wonsan Harbour — some disappointment was felt here that the "counter proposals" would delay the talks for at least 10 days.

Mr Lincoln White, the State Department spokesman, who declined to forecast the next move by the United Command in Korea, commented: "The Communists could talk peace this afternoon if they wanted to."

The first official thoughts were that the Chinese and North Korean Communists had proposed a new meeting place as a "face-saver" to prove that they were retaining the initiative.

In this connection officials said that they expected a new Communist propaganda campaign to the effect that the United States and her United Nations allies were "suing for peace."

Various alternatives were suggested as the reason why the Communists had suggested a delay of from 10 to 15 days before the cease-fire talks began.

Among them were: 1.—The Communists hoped to lure the United Nations forces into a false sense of security by holding out hopes of peace, building up their strength and then withdrawing their offer to negotiate.

For this reason, officials here said: "The war will go on without a break until a cease-fire or armistice agreement is signed."

They pointed out that the 10 days' delay did not compel General Ridgway to "soft-pedal" the operations or in any way jeopardize the security of his Command.

2.—The Communist military leaders in Korea had to organize a "chain of command" beginning in Moscow and ending in the Kaesong area by way of Peking.

Officials here believe the success of the cease-fire negotiations cannot be safely guaranteed merely by the fact that the Communist Commanders had agreed to meet face to face with the representatives of General Ridgway.—Reuter.

CURIOUS DELAY

London, July 1. Western Europe gave a mighty welcome tonight to the Communists' acceptance of a cease-fire in Korea but officials said they were "very curious" about the Reds' request for a 10-day delay in opening armistice talks.

Mixed with the general feeling of relief that swept Britain and the Western half of the divided European Continent were these other immediate reactions:

1. Surprise that Communist China, by associating itself with the truce, had in effect officially admitted for the first time that it was a "belligerent" in Korea.

2. Curiosity and caution because the Reds wanted to wait 10 days and then want to hold an armistice conference south of the 38th Parallel.

3. Hope that this might finally bring an end to a war which has threatened world peace while Europe was unprepared for World War and which drew American attention away from Europe toward the Far East.

4. Fear among some leaders that there would be a "let down" in Western Europe's urgent rearmament programme. This was coupled with expectation that once the talks have shifted into the diplomatic

arena, the Communists and Left Wing "neutralists" would open up a gigantic propaganda barrage demanding Peking's admission to the United Nations and Communist control over Formosa.—United Press.

UN REACTIONS

United Nations, July 1. Diplomats and officials here today were considerably puzzled by the terms of the Communist reply to the cease-fire offer.

Fears were privately expressed in some quarters that unforeseen complications might arise.

Two main points in doubt were: 1.—Why should it require from 10 to 15 days to discuss a cease-fire in the field?

2.—What was meant in the Communist reply by linking in the one sentence the cessation of military operations with the term "and the establishment of peace?"

United Nations circles wondered whether the expression "the establishment of peace" might not have wider implications than appeared at a first glance.

The phrase might mean that the Communist authorities expected the proposed conference at Kaesong to include not only the military question of a cease-fire but also broader political problems such as the political future of Korea.

That would explain the suggested delay of 10 days or more which would then be required by the Communist representatives to prepare a full-dress conference with the United Nations authorities.

The Communist representatives at the United Nations last year maintained throughout all the debates that cease-fire discussions must be linked with the wider political issues.

American and British delegation circles withheld any comment on the new development until the Communists' offer had been thoroughly examined at a higher level.

They were also not prepared to say whether the nations with forces in Korea would agree to have political questions injected into the cease-fire talks.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr Trygve Lie, would not make a statement today on Peking's acceptance.

A United Nations spokesman said that Mr Lie continued to voice optimism that the events would lead to a cease-fire.—Reuter.

CITIZENS' CONDITIONS

Pusan, South Korea, July 1. The Federation of North Korean citizens now living in South Korea today announced their five requirements for a cease-fire. These were complete withdrawal of Chinese forces from North Korea, complete disarmament of the North Korean regime, punishment of North Korean war criminals, release of South Korean civilians kidnapped by Communists and assurances for the security of the Republic of Korea.—Reuter.

How UN Troops Heard The Offer

The Eighth Army Headquarters in Korea, July 2. — The United Nations troops fighting in Korea first heard of the Communist agreement to cease-fire talks at midnight last night.

Eighth Army Headquarters personnel, still awake, heard the announcement on a five-minute short-wave broadcast from Tokyo Armed Forces Radio.

Although it was midnight and most of the officers and men were in bed and asleep, the news ran like wildfire through billets and camps and on up to the men in the line.

Officers on night duty who had not heard the radio were at once told by others who had listened in but it was some time before those who were told believed that it was not a leg-pull. Lieutenant General James Van Fleet was himself asleep when the news came in and his staff decided not to tell him until the morning.

The North Korean Pyongyang Radio also broadcast the announcement of the Communist acceptance of General Matthew Ridgway's peace talks proposal.—Reuter.

FIGHTING SLACKENS

Tokyo, July 2. The east to combat went out of the Korean war on Sunday and fighting slackened noticeably in the wake of the electrifying word that the Reds were willing to talk peace.

United States Eighth Army sources proclaimed business as usual until some settlement could be devised. And war-cautious men on both sides of the line continued to deal in death with bombs, shells and bullets.

But the action has been tapering off since the peace rumors broke out and United Press correspondent William Chapman reported from Seoul that it probably would be "even more slackened up to the time of the meeting." Men who must go out on patrols and sit in foxholes for the next 10 to 15 days can hardly be expected to be as aggressively devil-may-care as they have been for the last year.

Communists and Allies shot up patrols which enthusiastically felt out positions. Artillery and mortars on both sides lobbed explosives and scaring white phosphorus into the opposing lines.

Allied planes cratered Communist airfields, rocketed Red traffic and burned foxhole trenches with flaming jelled gasoline.

Sporadic Communist mortar fire was reported west and northwest of Yonchon on the western front just inside North Korea and 30 miles northeast of Kaesong, border town named by the Communists as their choice for peace talks.

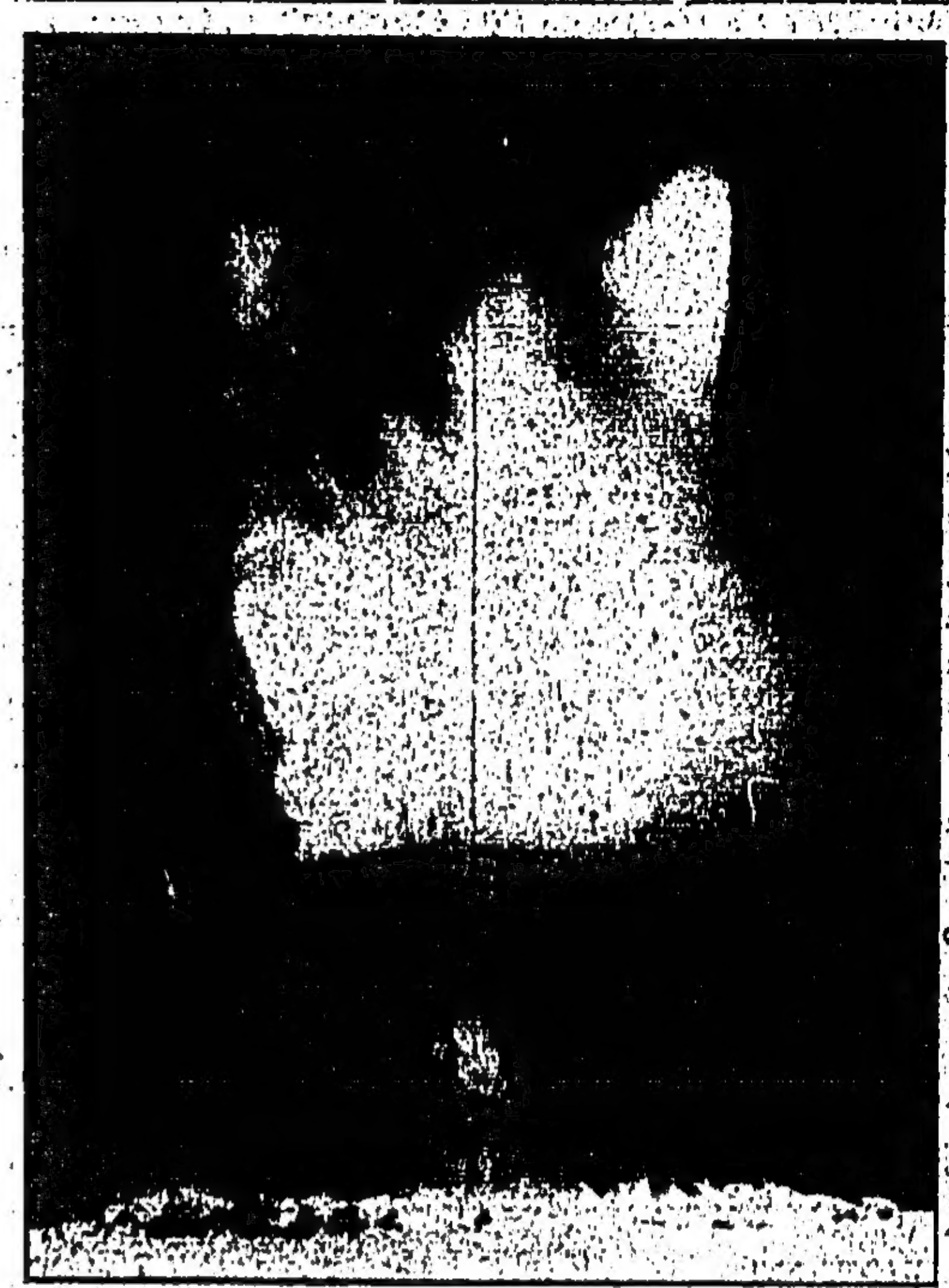
Northeast of Chonwon along the upper side of the old Iron Triangle, Allied units tangled with an estimated battalion of Communists, an Eighth Army communiqué reported.

PATROL ACTION
East and northeast of Kumiwhwa at the eastern corner of the triangle, Allied units tangled with an estimated battalion of Communists, an Eighth Army communiqué reported.

Above Inje on the east central front, two Red platoons attacked an Allied outpost early on Saturday. Five and a half hours of inconclusive gunfire ended in a draw. One officer said: "We believe that the Redward troops down every night to see if we are still here and to find out whether we have moved our line forward or to the rear."

In another sector north of Inje, several Communist groups approached the Allied line and threw a few grenades in a nuisance ploy.

American reported spotting nearly 2,000 Communist vehicles moving behind the lines. Front dispatches reported the sightings said they were moving "in all directions" (Cont'd on back page, Col. 4)



This picture, just officially released, shows an atomic explosion during tests at Frenchman's Flat in the Nevada desert. The tests were conducted in January and February of this year.

LINKLATER COMING TO HK

Eric Linklater, world renowned author of a number of novels including "Juan in China," "Post's Pub" and "Magnus Merriman," is coming to Hong Kong this month en route to Tokyo and Korea. Mr Linklater will arrive in Hong Kong holding a short special King's Commission with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and his mission is to write the official history of the British Commonwealth forces in the Korean campaign.

Mr Linklater wrote the official history of the Italian campaign in World War II, and it has proved a very popular book. He leaves the United Kingdom on Wednesday and is due to arrive in Singapore on July 8.

He will stay there for three days and arrive in Hong Kong on July 11.

He will remain in the Colony for five days during which time he will be the guest of the Commander of British Forces, Lt-General Sir Robert Mansergh, KBE, CBE, MC.

While in Hong Kong Mr Linklater will visit the 1st Batt the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and the 1st Batt the Middlesex Regiment as the guest of the respective commanding officers.

From them he will obtain background material for his Korea campaign history.

Standing By For Action

Fayid, Suez Canal Zone, June 1. Royal Air Force transport aircraft were standing by on the desert airfield here today ready to take a whole battalion of fully equipped British troops to protect British lives and property anywhere in the Middle East.

Only a code word from the War Office was needed to swing the whole "rescue operation" into action, a British Army spokesman said here.

He added that the stand-by was "part of our daily routine."—Reuter.

PLANE CRASHES

Belgrade, July 1. It was reported today that a Yugoslav Airlines Dakota crashed and burned near the Adriatic port of Rijeka on Friday, killing all 15 Yugoslavs aboard.—United Press.

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Britain's Steel Shortage

THE revelation has just been made that Mr Strauss, the British Minister of Supply is at loggerheads with the Steel Federation, and at a recent conference at Margate he accused members of the Federation of doing everything within their power to thwart the State Steel Corporation which has been established to control the nationalised steel industry. The Minister possibly has some grounds for complaining that his Steel Corporation is not receiving 100 per cent co-operation from former leaders in this industry. They, through their Federation, have never retracted one iota in their opposition to the nationalisation of the industry, and Mr Strauss can hardly be surprised at their lack of sympathy for the new controlling body. Yet the Minister of Supply has not told the full story. As one writer has pointed out, the supply of steel in Britain has been maintained since last summer by heavy drains on stocks of iron ore, pig iron, scrap and half-finished steel in the steel works, and on stocks of finished steel accumulated by consumers. All these matters have been under the supervision of the Minister of Supply; had he wanted the withdrawals from stocks to be suspended they would have been stopped. Without this draft on stocks industrial output would have been lower, and it is fair to suppose that the Government accepted the fall of stocks in the hope that something would turn up to assist their replenishment. Chances of buying steel in Europe, when the Americans were buying at high prices, was probably missed, but again the Ministry of Supply knew of the chances and could have pressed them. It is suggested that the Steel Federation lost some imports of ore by refusing for a time to charter ships when freights

began to rise, although this can hardly be held as a decisive factor in the current steel shortage in Britain. Even if all the right things had been done—and they rarely are except by luck—the present difficulties would have been only a little less. Steel users have still not been told plainly how serious the prospects are. At the best supplies will be about 10 per cent less in the later months of this year than in the corresponding period of last year. When defence needs have been satisfied the amount of steel for civil industries will be about a fifth less than it was at the end of 1950. And in Britain it is felt that it is not enough to say there will soon be the system of control and allocation that is urgently needed. Too many users will, even then, believe that their claim is so overwhelmingly strong that they cannot fail to be allotted all the steel for which they ask. Too much steel, goes at present into products where the value added in subsequent manufacture is relatively small. Such products have been encouraged by the artificially low prices of steel. Clearly where there is a choice, goods with a high added value should be preferred for the export trade, so that, proportionately, skill and workmanship are exported rather than raw materials. Conversely, it is argued, more raw metal products with added low value, which are available on the Continent, could and should be imported. These are the questions with which the Ministers concerned with steel should now be fully occupied. These are the matter on which, without recrimination and political rancour, they should enlighten the people of Britain whose future rests so largely on the conquering of the problem of steel supplies.

Live and Work Better All Year Round with
the Newest Philco Air Conditioner

New Shipment Arriving Soon!
Only Limited Quantity Available
MAKE YOUR RESERVATION NOW!
GILMANS
GLOUCESTER ARCADE TEL. 5168

Typhus Epidemics Still Raging In North Korea

Washington, July 1. Brigadier-General Crawford F. Sams, who slipped behind the Red Lines in Korea on a daring mission to check reports of bubonic plague, said hundreds of thousands of Communist troops and North Korean civilians have been killed by typhus, smallpox, and typhoid fever.

General Sams, an army physician, would not comment on a report that smallpox cases have occurred among United Nations troops.

He said only that vaccine immunisation is relative and a vaccinated person might catch the disease from an extremely large dose of germs.

He told newsmen at a Pentagon briefing that hemorrhagic smallpox and typhoid epidemics are still raging among Red troops and North Koreans and the Communists lack both equipment and knowledge to cope with them.

Hemorrhagic smallpox is a particularly potent type in which the face turns black in the final stages as in bubonic plague. Typhoid would probably become worse this summer, General Sams said.

General Sams said the Russians have not sent medical supplies to the Chinese and North Korean Communist forces. The Communist military leaders have requisitioned all civilian medical equipment and supplies in North Korea, but that they

were still having three or four sick soldiers to every wounded.

DARING VENTURE

Entire North Korean villages have been wiped out in epidemics, General Sams said.

The 49-year-old physician, accompanied by a junior American naval officer and two South Koreans, went ashore in a rubber boat in the Wonsan area last March to determine whether bubonic plague had broken out among Red troops. They stayed ashore only a few hours.

Nine groups of South Korean agents had been lost in an effort to get the information earlier, General Sams said. More than 20 North Koreans who helped General Sams in the mission were executed in reprisal the day after his successful mission.

General Sams, who had been chief of the public health and welfare section of General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters, has asked for retirement. He declined to comment on whether there was any connection with MacArthur's ouster. — United Press.

Oil Delegates Back



The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's delegation which went to Persia to negotiate with the Persian Government about the oil situation returned to London after breakdown of the talks. Here Mr B. R. Jackson (left), a member of the delegation, is shown at London Airport with Sir William Fraser, Chairman of the company. — AP Photo.

World Surplus Of Cotton Expected

Washington, July 1. The world will produce more cotton than it consumes in the new crop year beginning on August 1, the International Cotton Advisory Committee predicted today.

Increased production would "make possible a moderate increase in the world stocks from their present reduced size," the Committee said.

It noted that on August 1 the world stocks would be at their lowest level in many years.

The Committee made its forecast in its periodic review of the world cotton situation.

"The world cotton production in the 1951-52 season beginning August 1 is expected to be somewhat larger than the prospective world consumption," the Committee said.

"The present outlook is still for a world cotton crop on the neighbourhood of 35 million bales during 1951-52, although it may be necessary to revise this figure upwards. If the crop in the United States is substantially in excess of 16 million bales."

The Committee pointed out that the world cotton consumption was still relatively high, though it had declined from the record level attained early in the spring.

The prospects for the next season would be strongly influenced by international political developments, the report said.

"But, considering all factors, consumption in 1951-52 need not drop substantially from this season's record total of about 33 million bales."

The world stocks on August 1 were expected to total between 10-1/2 million and 11 million bales as compared to 16,000,000 bales on August 1, 1950, the Committee said.

Stocks in the United States would show the greatest decline and may total less than two million bales compared to 6,800,000 bales a year earlier. — Reuter.

Mr. Attlee Will Set A British Political Record This Month

London, July 1.

When Clement Richard Attlee stirs from his bed on July 26, he will have been British Prime Minister longer than any man since the horseless carriage began gaining popularity.

He will then be starting his seventh year as the calm and self-effaced flag-bearer of a Socialist revolution by law.

No other man has held the Downing Street official residence a full six consecutive years since Herbert Asquith, Liberal, led the nation through six years of domestic reform and the first year of war against Kaiser Wilhelm.

For Mr Attlee to achieve such a record sets politicians a cunundrum.

If you ask "What makes Attlee tick?" none of his associates can give a quick answer. They must first run through a long list of negatives, of things he is not.

One of the lesser pastimes of the kind of people who like word games is to find a phrase to describe Mr Attlee.

Winston Churchill had a try. He called Mr Attlee "a sheep in sheep's clothing." It hardly fits. Mr Attlee is no meek sheep.

Others have tried, too. He has been called "the dormouse at the tea party," and "the man who is almost anonymous." They don't fit him much better.

A SHY MAN

Perhaps the best thumbnail description is just to say that his friends call him Clem—and he's the kind of quiet home-body who is well-fitted to be known as Clem. Just plain Clem. No great personal ambition ever marked him as a self-seeker after power.

He possesses none of the personal magnetism or spell-binding flair with words that often set off the man atop a seething political pyramid. He has no ability to dramatise himself, none of the actor's flair of a Churchill or an Aneurin Bevan.

His public personality lacks warmth, and he is an indrawn shy man.

According to political polls, the administration he heads would now be thrown out of office if the voters could get their hands on ballots.

Yet, despite this dim view taken of his Government, a solid majority approves of Clem Attlee as Prime Minister. The people trust him, and are loyal to him.

Integrity clothes his character with all the dullness—and all the honesty—of a plain, grey blanket.

As for his character, he despises men who can't or won't keep their word.

Hitler's repeatedly broken pledges to the West led Mr Attlee to describe him as "a man whose word is utterly worthless." For plain Clem, there could be no stronger damnation.

HATES DICTATORS

He hates dictators of all kinds—monopolistic business tycoons as well as political gangsters.

Once he summed it up like this: "I object to dictatorships whether in blue shirts, green shirts, red shirts, or any other kind of shirts, but I object equally when they are in boiled shirts."

The driving force behind his political life seems to be just simple humanity.

"Most of us became Socialists through our hearts first and our heads afterwards," Mr Attlee has explained. "It was certainly so with me. I felt there was nothing in the world, so worth the doing as to try and alter conditions."

Now he and his colleagues are embogged in the difficult problem of soothing out the workings of the many alterations they have made in the structure of British life during the past six years.

NOT EXPLORER

New thinking and bold new approaches now seem badly needed in the Labour Party. Francis Williams, Mr Attlee's friend and once his Press Secretary, puts it this way: "The Party needs a great deal of fundamental examination of both ends and means."

Mr Attlee is not the man for that. He's the map-reading type, a navigator who chooses

one charted course from several, not the explorer of new, wild ground.

Mr Attlee was born in Putney, a suburb of London, still so Tory that it resisted the 1945 Labour landslide which sent its native son to the head of the nation. His birth was studiously announced in the columns of the London Times.

His father was senior partner in a law firm, a devout believer in the rule of law, the Church of England, and Queen Victoria.

Mr Attlee absorbed religion, literature, languages, and art from his mother and a chain of governesses until he was nine.

Then he went to Hadenbury, one of the good Public Schools, and to Oxford. At the University, one professor passed this judgment: "Solid worker, always capable of covering the necessary quota."

CHURCHILL'S DEPUTY

The "necessary quota" now includes almost daily decisions that shape the course of this nation and may often turn the channels of world history.

Mr Attlee now has been in high office for more than 11 years. Mr Churchill chose him as Deputy Prime Minister in the wartime coalition. They complemented each other beautifully.

Mr Churchill's great voice of imagination and great voice of the prima donna; Mr Attlee was the man who quietly assembled facts on production, strategy, raw materials and the many little details that Cabinet Ministers had to deal with.

He wrote and rehearsed the score from which the prima donna sang so beautifully.

Mr Attlee likes Mr Churchill and admires his great qualities even though they are so apart in political thought and often in the House of Commons.

Mr Attlee frequently comes out with a touch in this verbal sword play.

For example, Mr Churchill once cried that the "vultures of nationalisation are hovering over industry." Instantly, Mr Attlee riposted: "Is it the opinion of the honourable gentleman that our basic industries are so rotten they attract vultures?"

Mr Attlee's calm reflects a personal discipline, too. For instance, he recently had to lay aside his pipes to aid the cure of a duodenal ulcer. He was a chain smoker of good pipes and his associates expected the deprivation to make him short-tempered. It did not. He has quit his pipe as calmly as if he had never smoked.

TYPICAL DAY

He works quietly and steadily. His day goes something like this:

He rises at 7.30 a.m., dresses with quiet care in a dark, single-breasted suit, reads three papers—the London Times, the Manchester Guardian, and the Labourite Daily Herald—with the same quiet care, and takes a walk in nearby St James's Park after breakfast.

By 9.30, he is at his desk. Mornings are usually devoted to Cabinet meetings, or conferences with Ministers and officials. Sometimes, since he contracted his ulcer, he spends a morning hour or so going to his doctor.

He goes to the House of Commons shortly after 2.30 each afternoon. A couple of hours later he returns home for afternoon tea with his wife.

Mr Attlee attends the House assiduously, has a branch office there, and often works until midnight or so. Evening engagements, at important dinners or State occasions, are frequent. On free evenings he is usually at home.

There are not often guests at 10, Downing Street in the evening. He is not a social being.

But sometimes associates or members of his staff are asked in for lunch.

He likes, then, to recall old times and tell anecdotes. But ask him about some current problem and he shuts up like a clam. He is the same way with King George. At his regular audiences with the King, Mr Attlee tells the monarch only what is necessary and has no time for small talk. The King is reported to be prone to call him "clam" instead of "Clem" in off-the-record conversations.

For relaxation, Mr Attlee wheezes through the tough crossword puzzles in the Times in a few minutes. He likes detective stories, biography and travel books. As a student and young social worker he had a deep interest in classic literature, but now it is generally shoved aside.

Mr Attlee is a great cricket fan and goes as frequently as possible to good games. He likes tennis and plays it rather well. He likes golf and plays it rather atrociously, which is not surprising inasmuch as he is past 60 and only recently began playing golf.

He loves to travel, but plane travel doesn't excite him any more than does driving across the street to Parliament. In a plane—even an official one laid on for a State journey—he is not the kind to go up and watch the crew and hold the wheel like Mr Churchill. "I would just never occur to him to do anything like that," says an associate.

Mr Attlee thinks most public men should get out of office by the time they are 70. For him, that age is only a year-and-a-half away.

Some associates say that if his Government had a strong majority which could last the remaining four years of a maximum term, he would retire before its end. As it is, an election is expected this autumn.

The Labour Party hardly expects him to win it. Mr Attlee will hang on until the election is over. Then, win or lose, he is likely soon to retire to books, tennis, reading, watching cricket, and gardening.

He can then be the real home-body that he likes to be—unplugged by the demands of politics. — Associated Press.

RETIREMENT AHEAD

Mr Attlee thinks most public men should get out of office by the time they are 70. For him, that age is only a year-and-a-half away.

Some associates say that if his Government had a strong majority which could last the remaining four years of a maximum term, he would retire before its end. As it is, an election is expected this autumn.

The Labour Party hardly expects him to win it. Mr Attlee will hang on until the election is over. Then, win or lose, he is likely soon to retire to books, tennis, reading, watching cricket, and gardening.

He can then be the real home-body that he likes to be—unplugged by the demands of politics. — Associated Press.

Even A Bishop

Was Held By Guards

Paris, July 1.

General Eisenhower, Atlantic Pact Commander-in-Chief, has ordered an immediate tightening of security at his Paris headquarters.

A former Walt Disney cartoon artist has designed a new series of "Keep Your Mouth Shut" posters, which are being displayed at headquarters.

New identity cards bearing large-size photographs have been ordered.

Even Bishop Fulton Sheen narrowly escaped interrogation when he looked in to visit General Eisenhower. He was rescued by a Colonel Contoli, chief security officer, who was passing by while the newly-created American prelate, in his episcopal dress, was being challenged by the guards. — London Express Service.

Record Budget

Damascus, July 1.

Syria's budget for 1951-52 amounting to £197,000,000, the highest the country has ever proposed, and exceeds last year's figure by £20,000,000.

The new budget includes special sum of £245,000,000 for the purchase of new arms and equipment for the Syrian army as part of the three-year £135,000,000 programme.

The budget awaits ratification by the House. — Associated Press Service.

Currying flavour

There will not be a big difference in the size of the two naval craft. But the torpedo boat's engine will be 20 times as powerful as that of the launch.

If the fuel consumption problem can be overcome, gas turbines may be the standard power unit of the Navy in years to come. — London Express Service.

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

QUEEN'S PALACE
TECHNICOLOR MUSICAL
JANE POWELL
RICARDO MONTALBAN
HER FIRST BIG LOVE AFFAIR

Two Weeks With Love
TO SONGS

SHOWING TO-DAY MAJESTIC AIR-CONDITIONED AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

Alexandre Dumas Gave You "Count of Monte Cristo," "The Three Musketeers" And Now
BLACK MAGIC
THE BIGGEST PICTURE IN TEN YEARS!

NEXT CHANGE: "CALLING PAUL TEMPLE"

SHOWING TO-DAY Cathay AT 12.30, 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

STRANGE ADVENTURES AWAIT YOU!

All the thrills of this great book captured on the screen. Tropic Isle, wild creatures, unheard-of terror!
THE TOAST OF NEW ORLEANS

STAR
17, Hankow Rd., Kowloon
TO-DAY ONLY!

AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

EXCITEMENT... SPECTACLE... GLORIOUS MUSIC...
a tender, compelling love story!

THE FLASH-BACK INTO TV'S OWN PAST WILL BE PART OF THE FOURTH CHAPTER OF THE PASSING SHOW CHRONICLE OF SHOW BUSINESS. THE PROGRAMME DEALS WITH 1930-40, THE DECADE WHICH SAW THE ADVENT OF TELEVISION.

Producer Michael Mills plans to show viewers:

Films taken from the BBC archives which were made in the studios in the early days. A reconstruction of the first TV studio.

Excerpts from the first show ever produced for the public service.

Viewers will also hear the first words ever uttered on television, and Miss Television, the theme song of TV's infancy. — London Express Service.

Marie-Jean EGGERTH-KIEPURA
HER WONDERFUL LIE

TO-MORROW
The Toast of NEW ORLEANS

TV In 1951
Looks At
TV In 1936

London, July 1.

Television 1951 is to look at Television 1936. Next month 2,500,000 post-war viewers will be given a glimpse of what programmes were like when the BBC's public service opened 15 years ago.

The flash-back into TV's own past will be part of the fourth chapter of The Passing Show chronicle of show business. The programme deals with 1930-40, the decade which saw the advent of television.

Producer Michael Mills plans to show viewers:

Films taken from the BBC archives which were made in the studios in the early days. A reconstruction of the first TV studio.

Excerpts from the first show ever produced for the public service.

Viewers will also hear the first words ever uttered on television, and Miss Television, the theme song of TV's infancy. — London Express Service.

POP
I SAW THIS RECIPE IN THE NEWSPAPER!

YOU MUST BE JOKING!

THEY WOULDN'T DARE TO PRINT IT!

SPECIALISTS
TESTING EYESIGHT & FITTING GLASSES
You incur no obligation by consulting us at any time about your eyesight or the glasses you are now wearing.
CHINESE OPTICAL CO.
67, QUEEN'S ROAD, C. HONG KONG

Shah Fears He Has Cancer

London, July 1. The handsome young Shah of Iran has been told by doctors he must undergo an operation shortly. British officials who returned this month from Tehran said today.

The best information is that the Shah has been told by two specialists that he will have to have his appendix removed. But the 31-year-old monarch of the ancient Persian empire, they added, is afraid that he is suffering from an ailment far more serious than appendicitis. He was said to believe that he has cancer. — United Press.

Indian Minister Warns Pakistan

New Delhi, July 1.

An Indian Cabinet Minister today warned that continued Pakistani "breaches" of the cease-fire agreement in Kashmir might lead to an Indo-Pakistani war.

Mr Copalswami Iyenger, Minister of State and former head of the Indian delegation to the United Nations, said: "Deliberate breaches, if not put to an end at once, are calculated to furnish at any moment an excuse for a major outbreak of hostilities between the two countries."

Speaking over Srinagar Radio in Kashmir on the eve of the Indian delegation talks with United Nations representatives here, Mr Iyenger said: "There has been a series of violations of the cease-fire line during the last two or three weeks. These occurred in quick succession and many of them were deliberate breaches of the cease-fire agreement by troops and armed organizations from the Pakistani side, for which the Pakistani Government cannot escape responsibility."

Indian sources in New Delhi said border incidents mentioned by Mr Iyenger involved raids by Pakistani soldiers near Jammu and Srinagar, the Kashmir capital. They said in one raid, 4 miles from the capital, several Indian soldiers and Kashmiri civilians were killed.

Pakistani forces were also charged with looting property in the border area. — United Press.

Even A Bishop

Was Held By Guards

Paris, July 1.

General Eisenhower, Atlantic Pact Commander-in-Chief, has ordered an immediate tightening of security at his Paris headquarters.

A former Walt Disney cartoon artist has designed a new series of "Keep Your Mouth Shut" posters, which are being displayed at headquarters.

New identity cards bearing large-size photographs have been ordered.

Even Bishop Fulton Sheen narrowly escaped interrogation when he looked in to visit General Eisenhower. He was rescued by a Colonel Contoli, chief security officer, who was passing by while the newly-created American prelate, in his episcopal dress, was being challenged by the guards. — London Express Service.

Record Budget

Damascus, July 1.

Syria's budget for 1951-52 amounting to £197,000,000, the highest the country has ever proposed, and exceeds last year's figure by £20,000,000.

The new budget includes special sum of £245,000,000 for the purchase of new arms and equipment for the Syrian army as part of the three-year £135,000,000 programme.

The budget awaits ratification by the House. — Associated Press Service.

Currying flavour

There will not be a big difference in the size of the two naval craft. But the torpedo boat's engine will be 20 times as powerful as that of the launch.

If the fuel consumption problem can be overcome, gas turbines may be the standard power unit of the Navy in years to come. — London Express Service.

ABORIGINES MAY DECIDE ISSUE IN MALAYAN FIGHTING

Ipoh, July 1.

Communists and British are competing in the deep jungle for the favours of wild aborigines who still hunt with blowpipes, spears and bows and arrows.

Jungle warfare experts say the battle of the remote jungle regions will go to whichever side these primitive nomads choose to befriend.

5 MILLION A YEAR VISIT THE MUSEUMS

London, July 1.

London museums draw about 5,000,000 visitors a year, and rank next to cinema and sport as "popular entertainment." But Londoners are not so "museum-minded" as New Yorkers.

Mr. Chauncey J. Hamlin, 70-year-old president of the International Council of Museums, who has come to Britain from Buffalo, U.S.A., says the annual attendance at museums in New York exceed the city's eight million population.

Mr. Hamlin visited the South Bank Festival Exhibition and classified it as "unique." But to him it is "just another museum."

He said: "I shall report on my impressions to the International Council, and cite the South Bank Exhibition as a supreme example of how a museum should be organised and presented."

'KEEP THEM FOR EVER'

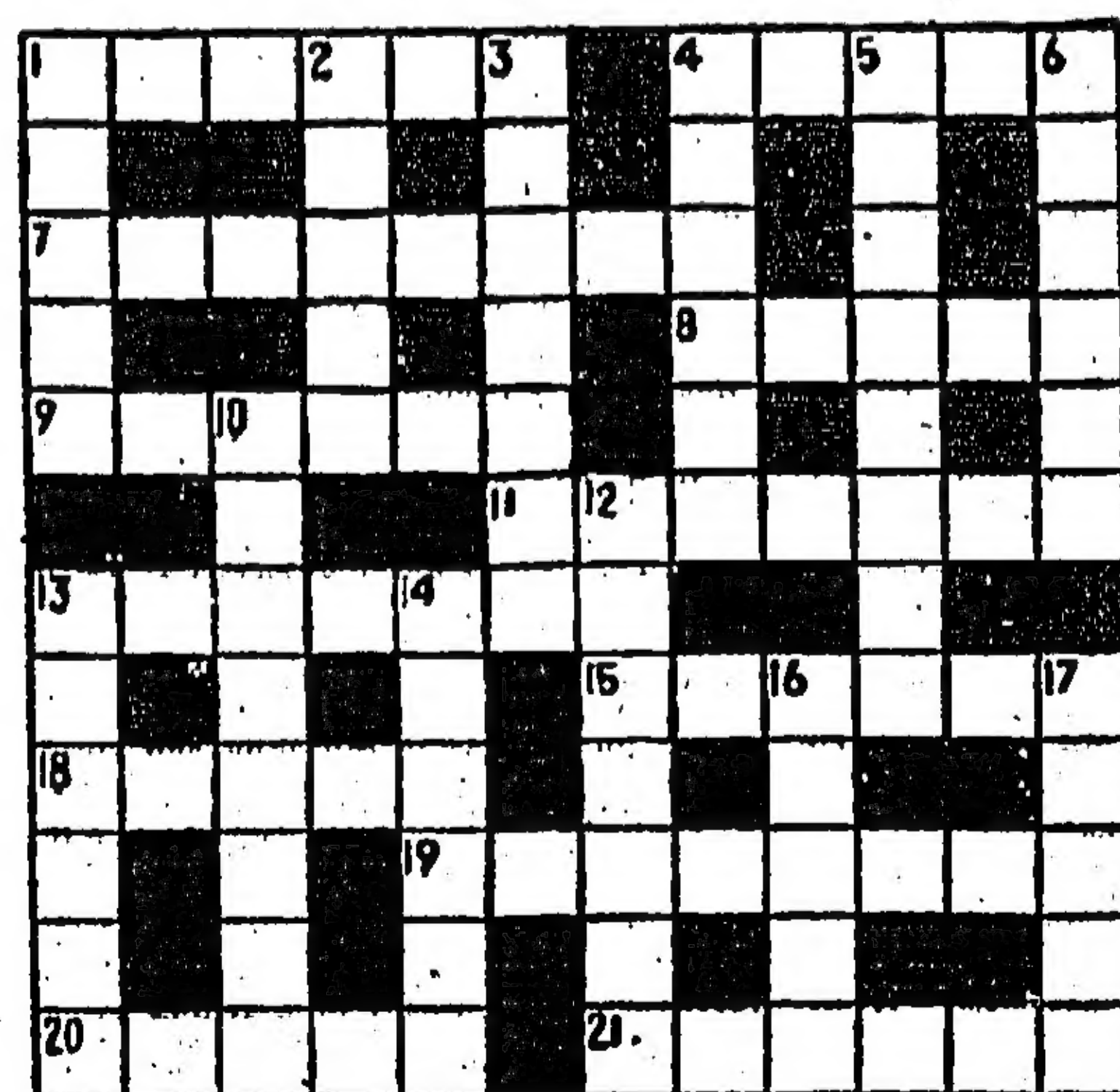
"Many of the exhibits, notably in the Dome of Discovery, should be kept permanently to show how Britain triumphed over her trials in the worst war in history."

An official at the Science Museum, South Kensington, said today: "Museum-going has become more popular since the war, possibly because it is cheap entertainment and there is not so much money about."

Last year's attendances at principal museums:

Science, 1,030,500; Tower of London, 1,000,000; Victoria and Albert, 958,000; British Museum, 654,000; Natural History, South Kensington, 503,000; Imperial Institute, South Kensington, 216,750; Wallace Collection, 150,000; Imperial War, 111,000.—London Express Service.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- Rank (6)
 - Talked wildly (5)
 - Spies (8)
 - Material (5)
 - Expunge (6)
 - Reports (7)
 - Female player (7)
 - Funny and tells (6)
 - Museum piece (6)
 - Depose (6)
 - Tenacity (5)
 - Unexpected (6)
- DOWN**
- Mad (5)
 - Fret (5)
 - Port workers (7)
 - Brownish colour (6)
 - Dared (8)
 - Discourages (6)
 - Able to read and write (8)
 - Property (7)
 - Emphasise (6)
 - Wore away (6)
 - Ventilated (5)
 - Sovereign (5)

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1 Tale, 4 Tipples, 8 Horn, 9 Halo, 10 Ottoman, 11 Slog, 12 Mate, 13 Prelude, 17 Inane, 18 Usher, 21 Exonerate, 22 Tail, 23 Ayer, 24 Potable, 25 Snivy, 26 Ends, 27 Prolet, 28 Sink, 29 Bower, 30 Amazon, 31 Chosen, 32 Troop, 33 Intern, 34 Prowl, 35 Exact, 36 Mire, 37 Lays, 38 Ache, 39 Laps, 40 Beside, 41 Stress, 42 Eleven, 43 Spout, 44 Sipch, 45 Evolve.

Women Voters Line Up In Burma



The Burmese recently began voting for their first elected Government under the Republic's thrice amended Constitution. Owing to the fighting in the country the elections are being held regionally and will last until the end of the year. Photo shows a group of women voters waiting their turn outside a bamboo polling booth in Rangoon.—AP Photo.

Prague Accuses American News Agency Of Spying

Frankfurt, July 1.

The Czechoslovak Government accused the Associated Press today of "widespread espionage and the collecting of important political, military and economic reports" through the Prague Bureau.

A Government statement distributed by the official news agency said that Associated Press Bureau Chief William N. Oatis and three Czech employees will be tried tomorrow on espionage charges.

The statement said the trial, in Pankrac Prison, "is another proof of how the Western imperialists are stepping up their espionage action against our country and the other People's Democracies in the interests of their war aims."

It claimed that three previous Bureau chiefs in Prague had successfully headed the Associated Press "espionage centre" and had been "trained spies."

According to the Government statement, Oatis and the Czech employees "sought and collected important economic, military and political reports on the instructions of the New York head office of The Associated Press."

It said that former Bureau chief A. I. Goldberg, Richard Kniskern, and Nathan Polowetzky had engaged in "hostile activity."

The text of the Government statement:

"ANOTHER PROOF"

"On Monday the trial will start before the State Court in Prague of the four-member group of William N. Oatis, which is charged with espionage. After the liquidation of the Bratislava subversive band, directed by French Consul Etienne Manceau and Maurice Michel, this trial is another proof of how the Western imperialists are stepping up their espionage actions against our country, and the other People's Democracies in the interests of their war aims, and how for those aims they are taking all ways and means."

"One of the espionage centres in Czechoslovakia was the so-called Press agency, Associated Press, which, hiding behind the cloak of newspaper activity, has been carrying out for years—as has now been proved—widespread espionage and collecting important political, military and economic reports. This centre was headed successively by the trained spies (Brahman) Goldberg, (Richard) Kniskern, and (Nathan) Polowetzky, who had their accreditation taken away from them some time ago because of their hostile activity."

"The direction of this centre was taken over in June, 1950, by the trained spy V. Oatis. Under his leadership, the espionage network of the centre was finally completed, the nucleus of it being its paid employees, all persons filled with hatred toward our Republic and its People's Democratic regime."

"These hostile agents in American service did not even stop at the murder of Czech citizens whenever they discovered that they were being hindered in their task of espionage."

"OVNICAL MURDER"

"Under those circumstances, the agent Josef Pavolka, cynically murdered an officer of the Czech Army, the murder weapon being supplied by another agent, Miroslav Komarek, who had already co-operated with Polowetzky in espionage and who supplied him with important material, for example on the discovery of ore, various military objects, on the situation in the heavy industry, and other espionage data."

Jap Scouts To Camp In Britain

London, July 1.

Among Boy Scouts from 32 countries, who are coming to Britain for an international camp this summer are six from Japan.

The camp will be held at Clifwell Park, Chingford, on August 22. Before the camp the Japanese, all aged between 15 and 17, will be temporary members of London scouts' families in Wandsworth, Putney and Roehampton for a week or so.

Food is a problem for many mothers. Those entertaining the Japanese are laying in stocks of rice.

Said a scout official today: "The fact that we were at war with Japan doesn't count in the scouts."—London Express Service.

Americans' Role In Japan Changing

Tokyo, July 1.

The role of Americans in Japan is changing from that of "Occupation bosses" to "friendly allies."

The complete and final stage of this transition will come with the signing of the Japanese peace treaty. According to present expectations, that should be some time this Autumn.

The new role will not be an easy one for some of the old "occupation bosses" to play. There is already ample evidence that this problem is being given top-level consideration in General Matthew B. Ridgway's headquarters.

After the peace treaty is signed, U.S. troops will remain in Japan to protect this island nation against aggressors. This is being worked out with the Japanese. They have no military establishment of their own and fear that unarmed Japan might look tempting to some would-be aggressor.

Many of the troops now here as a part of the occupation forces will undoubtedly still be here as Japan's first allies.

The official change will come overnight, but the actual change is already under way. As occupation forces, the U.S. troops had to run the show. That was the way it had to be and the only way it could have been. The Allied had to have full power over the Japanese.

But conditions will be vastly different once the peace treaty is signed and Japan is again a sovereign nation. In many ways, the signing of the treaty is going to mean a

turning of the tables. The Japanese will be running their own country and the Americans and other foreigners here will have to abide by the Japanese rules or get out.

The people who are now big occupation officials will no longer be able to give orders to the Japanese. American officials here will not have the backing of thousands of troops to enforce their wishes.

The U.S. troops here will be in Japan as friends of the Japanese—not to protect them, but to make them obey.

WILL WORK OUT

Officials said there will probably be a special indoctrination course for all U.S. troops maintained here in Japan. The purpose of this will be to impress upon them the new role they are to play.

Occupation officials generally had that, everything will work out smoothly. The Americans have been very good to the Japanese throughout the occupation.

Millions of dollars have been spent by the Americans since the end of World War II to feed and clothe the Japanese people.

SHOWING TO-DAY

KING'S

AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.



LEE Liberty

DAILY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

★ SHOWING TO-DAY ★



ROXY BROADWAY

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

THE WEST'S MOST DARING TRAIN ROBBERY!

Danger and terror ride the rails...with a fortune in gold as the prize!



LAICHKOK BALLROOM

The coolest night-spot in Kowloon

DINE & DANCE

EVERY NIGHT FROM 8:30

TONY-TUBINO,

the GREATEST, MANILA born, NIMBLE-fingered PIANO MAESTRO,

presents SWING MUSIC & Up-to-date SONG HITS

featuring Lina Diaz

for HER 1st ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION special features every Wednesday, Saturday & Sunday

KITCHEN-MANAGEMENT NEW CHIEF

EXCELLENT DINNER & MID-NIGHT SNACKS

TO-MORROW "The Stratton Story"

LUNA PARK

THE NICEST LITTLE THEATRE IN TOWN

FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY

AT 2.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

THRILL-FLAMED FRONTIER EPIC!

GUY MADISON RORY CALHOUN

MASSACRE RIVER

AN ALLIED ARTISTS PICTURE WITH CARLE MATTHEWS CATHY RYAN STATE BRIDGE

JOHN SANDS

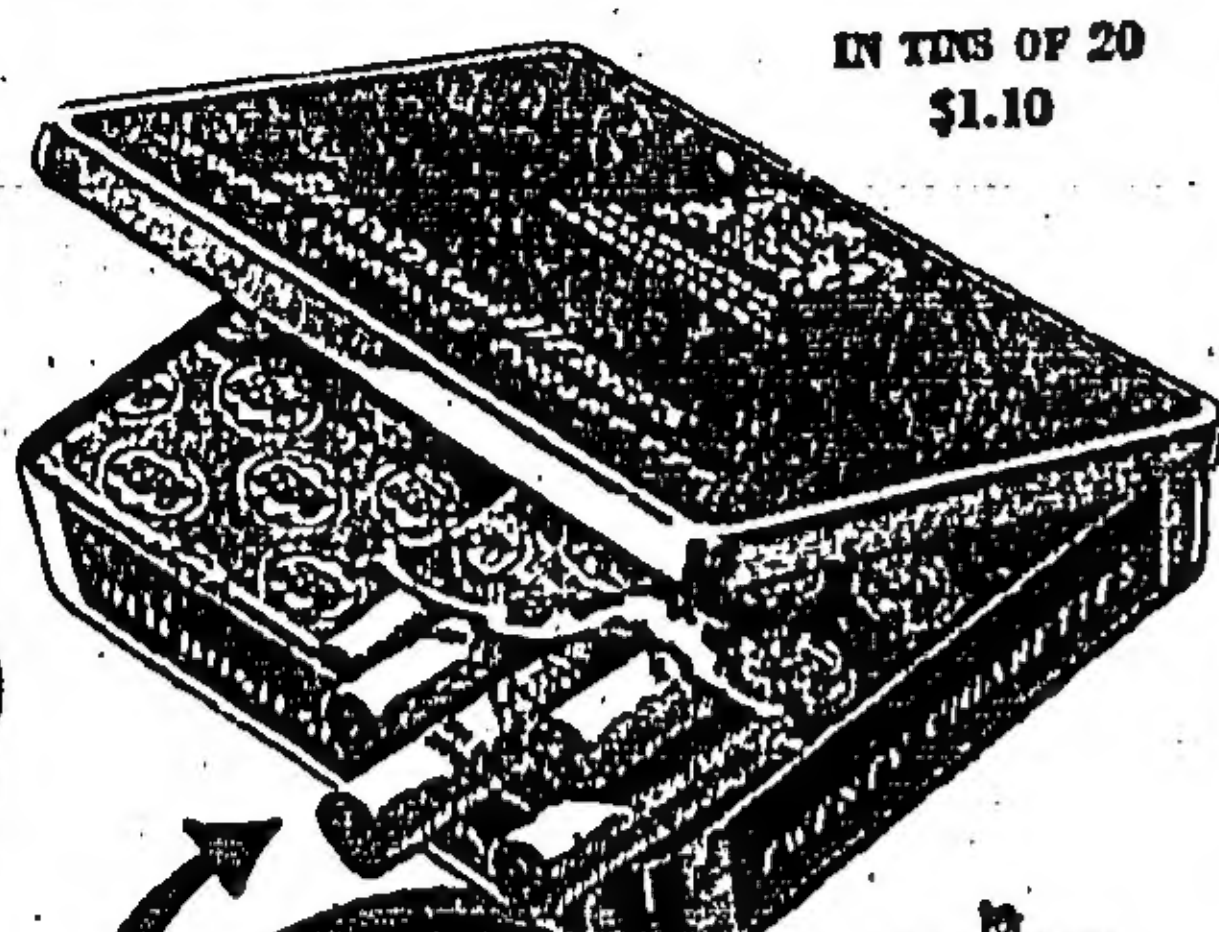
TO-DAY AT 12.30 & 5.00 P.M. (FREE SHOW)

MY BROTHER JONATHAN

TO-MORROW "The Stratton Story"

When only the best will do

It is a well known fact that the best Virginia cigarettes are made in London; but, fortunately, they do not all stay there! The famous Benson & Hedges red tin is a familiar sight in almost every country of the world. You will find these cigarettes in the hands of particular smokers who prefer to pay just a little more to make quite sure of having the absolute best for all those occasions when only the best will do.



IN TINS OF 20
\$1.10

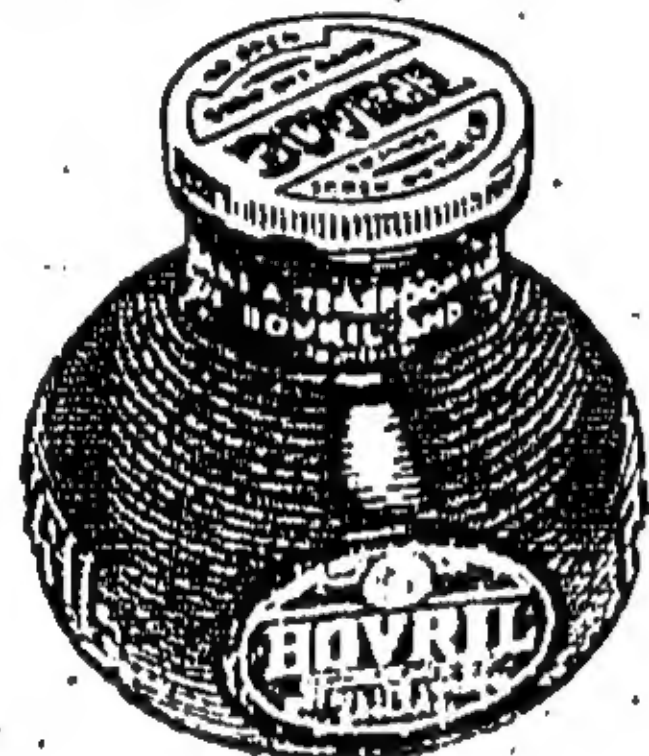
NOT ONLY
FOIL WRAPPED BUT
ALSO PACKED IN
POCKET TINS OF 20



SUPER VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

BY
BENSON and HEDGES
OLD BOND STREET, LONDON

Give yourself
strength
with daily
BOVRIL



When there's a job to be done or a game to be played—a cup of Bovril is the very best of drinks. Its rich beefy flavour sends a welcome glow through you; its beefy goodness puts new life into you. There's nothing like Bovril to build you up and sustain you.

BOVRIL

— HEALTH IN EVERY BOTTLE

A.P.B.13

Sole Agents: JOHN D. HUTCHISON & CO., LTD.



ESTD 1871

KIAN GWAN CO. (CHINA) LTD.
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK BLDG.
TEL: 27466 & 27477

OBTAINABLE AT ALL LEADING STORES & RESTAURANTS

SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST

THE CHINA MAIL

SUNDAY POST-HERALD

THE MOST EFFECTIVE
ADVERTISING MEDIA

COLOUR IS AVAILABLE TOO

ASK FOR PARTICULARS AND RATES
COMBINING THESE LEADING NEWSPAPERS

THE FOREIGN OFFICE SCANDAL

by
VICTOR GORDON LENNOX

ARE we recruiting the best type of men for the Foreign Service? Recent events have raised doubts.

The Foreign Office was built up on centuries of honourable tradition. Great care was taken that only men of unshakable character were chosen to represent us abroad.

Selection of a high standard was reasonably easy before the war, when the whole Foreign Office staff at home and abroad totalled fewer than 2,000. Today it numbers more than 6,000.

Has this expansion resulted in a decline in quality? Have the basic virtues once insisted upon—integrity, a deep sense of justice, unquestionable loyalty and honour—been subordinated to mere intellectual ability?

How is the selection made? First, applicants face a written examination. Then, under what is known as the "country-house" scheme, those who passed the written test spend a week-end in a club atmosphere being put through a variety of intellectual and psychological tests.

This scheme, launched in 1946 and centred first on the Manor House, Stoke D'Abernon, Surrey, at a cost of £500 a week, has been severely criticised.

In the House of Lords Lord Cherwell said the "country-house" parties were producing "smart Ales who can sell 12 cars in an hour to an Aberdonian."

THE SYSTEM

DESCRIBING the "mental agility" tests, he said: "One candidate was asked to join up a series of dots to make up some pre-arranged figure—almost an introduction to doodling."

"Another candidate was shown a heap of bricks and asked to say how many sides were exposed. Two men who are doing well at the Foreign Office were failed."

"A reputable psychiatrist, who submitted himself to one test incognito, was marked 'definitely subnormal'."

In 1948 a report by the Select Committee on Estimates expressed the opinion that the system favoured candidates who were quick at intelligence tests but might lack qualities essential for the service.

The Manor House was closed down, but the "country-house" system is still in operation at more modest premises near Sloane Square, London.

Whatever the merits of the "country-house" system of selection may be, it is now producing young diplomats at an average rate of 25 a year.

That figure represents a proportion of one successful candidate out of every 20 applicants.

REFORMS

SWEEPING reforms were introduced during the war to democratise the Foreign Office in order to bring in the service men with understanding of economic and social affairs.

Pay and allowances were increased to encourage the entry of men without private means.

The improved conditions have drawn a flood of applications from bright young men in every social sphere. For diplomacy is now a lucrative career.

Salaries at the moment are: Third Secretary, £400-£500; Second Secretary, £510-£750; First Secretary, £1,000-£1,375; Counsellor, £1,500-£2,000; and Ambassador, £1,700-£3,500.

In addition, diplomats who serve abroad are entitled to generous allowances.

Competition is keen. At a recent examination, 300 applicants competed for four £1,000 a year posts as First Secretary.

Prospects of promotion have never been brighter. With reasonable luck a 24 years old Third Secretary can look forward to being a First Secretary in six or seven years. At 40 or earlier he has a good chance of earning £1,500 to £2,000 as a Counsellor.

At the outset the going is rough for the young Third Secretary who has survived the ordeal of the "country-house" tests. Trying to manage on £400 a year is something of a strain.

His early career is not particularly glamorous. The "in" tray in his uncarpeted cubicle at the Foreign Office is forever stacked with papers.

DUTY ABROAD

AS he plods through his monotonous tasks he dreams of his first posting abroad and the accompanying rewards of allowances and a better standard of living.

He views with envy colleagues at neighbouring desks who, with foreign service to their credit, are entitled to annual allowances of £125 untaxed for entertainment, £210 (taxable) for rent, and £150 (taxable) for children's education.

In most embassies abroad the diplomat's financial position is more enviable.

With allowances amounting sometimes to more than double his salary, he can live in fairly luxurious circumstances. His office accommodation is spacious and better furnished.

Before he sets out on his first tour of duty abroad every young diplomat is expected to familiarise himself with the secret book of diplomatic usage and etiquette.

This volume lists a long guide to possible social blunders which

STRICT GUARD

ON the other hand, this may be considered a praiseworthy virtue in the houses of diplomats who may not be on particularly friendly terms with his country.

In this case he is invited to join smaller and more select parties, where without the restraining influence of senior diplomats he can behave with fewer inhibitions.

Even so he has to keep a strict guard on his tongue. For anti-American views expressed at such a party last November a young woman member of our Foreign Service was sent home from an Iron Curtain capital.

She was under the impression that the discussion was the usual free and easy one and was not aware that a senior American official was making a mental note of her observations.

To her dismay she was summoned to the embassy a few hours later, after the party, and told that her presence in the capital was no longer required as she had expressed views which were not considered becoming to a friendly nation.

Within a fortnight of her arrival she was on her way home again, a wiser woman.

Friendship between men and women of various embassies abroad is carefully watched.

Many of them are of course quite innocent, but not a few glib-tongued Romances have been known to be checked by a Counsellor and in some cases by the ambassador himself.

PITFALLS

OTHERS whose conversations have been considered indiscreet have been warned that there is such a thing as the Official Secrets Act.

Each member of the Foreign Service of course has to sign a declaration that he has read it on his appointment.

What are the pitfalls he must avoid?

In choosing his friends, both at home and abroad, he is cautioned to remember that he is never "Off" parade. He is advised to be constantly on guard against people who may try to establish a hold over him through "services rendered" or who may misquote him in subsequent conversations.

He must beware of the foreigner who seeks to compromise him by circumstances or financial transactions.

One of the stricter Don'ts is that he must not marry a foreigner without first obtaining permission to do so. The choice of a wife can easily make or mar his career.

Apart from the social aspects, marriage with a foreigner may limit his scope and restrict the

POCKET CARTOON
by OSBERT LANCASTER



"My dear, he's feeling rather low as he's the only intellectual in London who's not yet been asked for his reminiscences of either Maclean or Burgess."

number of countries to which he can be posted. To marry in defiance of a warning may mean enforced resignation.

In London the Foreign Office heads of departments are expected to know their juniors and to exercise general guidance over their private lives. But, in fact, pressure of duty provides little opportunity for such supervision.

How efficiently are candidates screened for loyalty before entering the service?

In a newspaper interview recently a junior diplomat posted back from the U.S. was described as a violent Americanophile with Communist sympathies, a heavy drinker, rude and indiscreet, and filthy in appearance.

That description provides a perfect illustration of all the cardinal sins a diplomat must never commit. If it is true, it is appalling evidence of inadequate screening.

In the old days such a character would not have stood a chance of passing the Civil Service Commissioners.

But then the doors of the Foreign Office were only partly opened, and it was possible to check the entrants as they moved through its single file.

NEW BLOOD

TODAY reforms have thrown the doors wide open and the crowd is pushing through.

By encouraging new blood, the reforms have certainly raised the intellectual standards of the service. Many brilliant young men, who would never have survived the "old school" test method of selection, are now giving the nation a benefit of their brains.

But recent events raise the disturbing thought that men of inferior calibre are also slipping into the service undetected.

It would seem imperative that a more adequate screening process should be organised without delay.

(London Express Service.)

American column

Men only on Isle of Scotch

From NEWELL ROGERS

NEW YORK.

PARADISE Found? On a coral isle in the blue Pacific there is all the Scotch you may want at 1s. a drink.

The sun nearly always shines. It is never cold. There is fine surf for bathing.

With all this, there are good hotels, beach clubs, two athletic fields, two cinemas, a library, and a church. Mess halls serve meals for a few shillings.

Like the Garden of Eden before Eve, this is a womanless paradise. And although 8,000 men live there, it is almost as hard to enter as was the original Paradise.

To place of an angel with a flaming sword, warships patrol every approach. Warplanes sweep 30,000 square miles of sky around it.

For this paradise is on Eniwetok. The 8,000 men are scientists and naval officers and ratings. There the atom bombs go off.

Paradise Lost?

A CONGRESSMAN is seeing stars. Landslide Sasser plans to introduce a Bill giving women army and air force officers brigadier rank and women naval officers rear-admiral rank. The admiral would wear two stars on their shoulders; the brigadiers one.

SUNSHINE CRUISES for millionaires in the Cunard liner Caronia are going to have competition in the sky. Airlines are trying to persuade 15 millionaires to sign up for a 27,000-mile cavalcade and champagne cruise lasting 37 days. Cost per day—£142.

POLICE who arrested Thomas Corbin for selling dope say he smuggled to addicts to come up and buy the "dream stuff" by stirring the pigeons on his rooftop into flight. And they tell how Bernard "Tiger Boy" Corbin, also arrested, advertised his deadly drugs. His "come-and-get-it" signs said: "Bright yellow sports shirt with a tiger embroidered on it."

FATHER CHRISTMAS is being socked in the sack by the price controllers. They tell toymakers to sell off Government-fixed prices. Some toymakers complain that this means they must raise prices.

PRICES go down and down. In Houston, Texas, you can buy a new two-door saloon car for £240. Official controlled price—£388.

REUTER'S IS A HUNDRED YEARS OLD

By Fraser Wighton

ONE hundred years of news gathering will be celebrated when Reuters, the world news agency, reaches its centenary in London this month.

In a century of news gathering, it has grown from a tiny London office to be one of the biggest international organisations of its kind.

Its radio and other high speed communications girdle the earth, serving thousands of newspapers and numerous broadcasting networks spread over the five continents, and transmitting hundreds of thousands of words daily.

Its full-time world staff consists of over 2,000 people.

Methods of news gathering and distribution have changed spectacularly since Paul Julius Reuter, a Cassel-born German, with the help of a 12-year-old office boy, laid the foundations of the now world-wide agency in a small office in the Royal Exchange, London, in 1851.

The 85-year-old Julius, on whom a German barony was later conferred, was richly endowed with imagination. But even he could hardly have dreamed that his venture would, in less than 100 years, become the great non-profit making Trust which it is today.

Now owned by the newspapers of Britain, Australia, New Zealand and India, the Reuter Agency's ideal is still honest, impartial reporting. The Trust, constituting the Reuters, provides freedom from bias shall be preserved at all times, and that it shall never pass into the hands of any single interest, group or faction.

The founder of this great Trust, Julius Reuter, had been a bank clerk, book-seller and publisher, before he tried to establish a news agency on the continent. After one failure, however, due to stronger competitors, he decided that the London financial market offered him the best chance of building up a successful commercial telegraph service.

He began by providing business clients—brokers and merchants in London and Paris—with opening and closing prices of stock exchanges in both capitals. But he was already planning to develop a service of overseas political news for the daily newspapers in London.

Those were the days before the telephones. There was a telegraph system in Britain and telegraph lines in France, Belgium and Germany. But there was no Atlantic cable, no telegraphic link with the Far East or Australia, nor indeed with the Mediterranean countries apart from France. Messages, now flashed in seconds from all parts of the world, sometimes took months to reach London.

In the early days of the agency, Reuter relied on the mail, by train or ship, to link up with existing telegraph communications. But he found various means of improving the service. The carrier pigeon—used by Reuter in emergency as recently as World War II—the steam packet and the hansom cab were all brought into use to serve the interests of speed.



Sir Christopher Channon, Reuter's General Manager.

which had always steadily refused his offers of service.

The first Reuter message in the new service went out on October 8, 1858. Five days later, on October 13, the editor of the Times, Mr. Mowbray Morris, in the words of his own diary: "Saw Reuter about telegrams of foreign news. He agreed to send all to us and to charge us only for what we publish for 2s. 6d. for 20 words if his name is quoted, and 5s. if not quoted."

For another six weeks, the Times paid for the luxury of not acknowledging Reuter. The first acknowledged telegram was quoted as received in Reuter's office on December 7, 1858.

As the agency grew, its reputation gained international lustre from objective reporting of world events and from a succession of "news beats" that remain milestones in the Reuter century.

Three of the outstanding ones, spread almost evenly over the hundred years, were:

1. The dramatic despatch of James McLean, Reuter's New York Correspondent, which in 1895 gave the world the news of President Lincoln's assassination.

With other correspondents, McLean got the news from Washington too late to catch the mail boat at the New York wharf. His rivals reconciled themselves to waiting for the next boat. McLean hired a tug, chased and caught the ocean-going ship and threw his message aboard.

2. The news of the relief of Mafeking, which provided a world scoop for Reuter's Boer War correspondent at Pretoria, W. H. Mackay, who got the news out by persuading the driver of a train to Lourenco Marques to hide his despatch to the Eastern Telegraph Company in one of his dinner sandwiches.

It reached London on Friday, May 18, 1900. Sir Joseph Chamberlain announced to a excited Parliament: "No final confirmation has been received, but I have no reason to doubt the accuracy of Reuter's information."

For two days the British Government and the British Army in the field had to rely on the Reuter message as the only confirmation that Mafeking had been relieved.

3. Exclusive Reuter reports in 1945 which disclosed Heinrich Himmler's secret attempts to negotiate the surrender of Nazi Germany to Britain and the United States behind Hitler's back.

According to historians of the last days of the Nazi leaders, Hitler heard of the negotiations through a broadcast Reuter report. It was this report, historians say, which made Hitler realise that suicide might have to be his way of escape and caused him to name Admiral Doenitz as his successor instead of Himmler.

According to the American judge, Mr. Justice Michael A. Musmanno, who attended the Nuremberg trials as a United States naval observer, it was a Reuter message, too, which decided the fatal day.

Mr. Justice Musmanno spent months in collecting and sifting evidence taken from the speeches of what happened in Hitler's personal bunker during the last days of the march on Berlin. In his book "Ten Days to Die," he records that Hitler, on April 30, 1945, found on his desk a copy of a Reuter report announcing the meeting of the Wehrmacht High Army and Air Staff 9th Army.

"All that remains of the 9th Army, a tattered and miserable host of gaunt, hobbling men, wounded, starved and spiritless, reached the Elbe river where it was welcomed by what was left of the 12th Army after its retreat from Zoltersheim. Hitler read for which he had been hoping would not happen."

He committed suicide, says Mr. Justice Musmanno, that same day with his newly wed wife, Eva Braun.

Julius Reuter died in 1899, on the eve of the century which was to go to transform the mechanics of the news agency business that even a few seconds' advantage in time may mean a world "news beat" of supreme value.

DUMB BELLS

TELL ME, ON ANY OF YOUR TRIPS IN THE JUNGLES, WERE YOU EVER EATEN BY CANNIBALS?



JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Let Opponent Alone If He's Up a Tree

NORTH 10			
♦ 10732			
♥ 1082			
♣ 1093			
♦ 0			
WEST			
♦ KQJ98			
♥ 74			
♣ 72			
♦ Q95			
EAST			
♦ 854			
♥ QJ84			
♣ A8732			
SOUTH (D)			
♦ A			
♥ A9763			
♣ KJ104			
♦ N-S vul.			
South West North East			
1 ♠	1 ♠	2 ♠	Pass
3 ♣	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
6 ♣	Pass	Pass	Pass
Opening Lead—♦ K			

By OSWALD JACOBY

If you want to deceive an opponent, it isn't always necessary to make wild and wonderful plays. Your opponent may be already on the wrong track, and it is enough if you merely sit quietly without disturbing him.

In today's hand, South opened the king of spades, and South won with the ace. Declarer drew trumps with king and queen, and East mildly discarded the deuce of clubs on the second round of trumps. Declarer next led dummy's singleton club, and East saw no harm in playing the three of clubs.

This didn't surprise South. He expected to find most of the missing high cards in West's hand because of West's bid. He naturally assumed that West had the ace of clubs, and therefore finessed the jack of clubs at this point.

WEST won with the queen of clubs without lifting an eyebrow. He returned the queen of spades, and South ruffed as expected. It was still possible for South to make the hand by means of a squeeze if he suspected that East had the ace of clubs.

However, South was convinced that the ace of clubs was still in the West hand. Therefore he eventually led the king of clubs through West. West played a low club. This gave East the chance to take his ace of clubs for the setting trick.

It is important to note that declarer would make his slam without the slightest difficulty if East played the ace of clubs when that suit was led for the first time. South would then have only two losing clubs, with two trumps in the dummy to take care of them.

Q—With neither side vulnerable your partner deals and bids one diamond. The next player doubles. You hold: spades K-Q-7-2, hearts 10, diamonds 10-8-4, clubs 5-4. What do you do?

A—Bid one spade. If you pass at this point you may never get another convenient chance to show the spades. That suit may well be the best available to the partnership.

TODAY'S QUESTION
With both sides vulnerable your partner deals and bids one no-trump. The next player doubles. You hold: spades K-Q-7-2, hearts 10, diamonds 10-8-4, clubs 5-4. What do you do?

Answer tomorrow.

CROSSWORD



- Across
- Don't trust such a one. (10)
 - In circles. (5)
 - This is amusing. (7)
 - A vehicle. (10)
 - Consumed in a crater. (3)
 - Dance (11 letters). (10)
 - Tree, burned apparently. (3)
 - Waste. (10)
 - Tribute. (3)
 - One anagram of penis. (10)
 - Flowers on big tree. (10)

- Down
- You may take time by. (10)
 - Altered in a line. (7)
 - A tree. (10)
 - Her bed is in. (10)
 - Where coral islands are. (10)
 - Part of a meal. (3)
 - This is much longer. (10)
 - Reasoning for the sailor. (10)
 - He is in the Zodiac. (10)

Solution of Saturday's puzzle—Across: 1. Don't trust such a one. (10) 2. In circles. (5) 3. This is amusing. (7) 4. A vehicle. (10) 5. Consumed in a crater. (3) 6. Dance (11 letters). (10) 7. Tree, burned apparently. (3) 8. Waste. (10) 9. Tribute. (3) 10. One anagram of penis. (10) 11. Flowers on big tree. (10)

Down: 1. You may take time by. (10) 2. Altered in a line. (7) 3. A tree. (10) 4. Her bed is in. (10) 5. Where coral islands are. (10) 6. Part of a meal. (3) 7. This is much longer. (10) 8. Reasoning for the sailor. (10) 9. He is in the Zodiac. (10)

Solution of Saturday's puzzle—Across: 1. Don't trust such a one. (10) 2. In circles. (5) 3. This is amusing. (7) 4. A vehicle. (10) 5. Consumed in a crater. (3) 6. Dance (11 letters). (10) 7. Tree, burned apparently. (3) 8. Waste. (10) 9. Tribute. (3) 10. One anagram of penis. (10) 11. Flowers on big tree. (10)

Down: 1. You may take time by. (10) 2. Altered in a line. (7) 3. A tree. (10) 4. Her bed is in. (10) 5. Where coral islands are. (10) 6. Part of a meal. (3) 7. This is much longer. (10) 8. Reasoning for the sailor. (10) 9. He is in the Zodiac. (10)

BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

THE announcement that spectacles will soon be available for dogs raises the whole question of animal welfare.

My dog, Tullamacha, has always worn spectacles. It is a wig large enough to fit my horse Cranberry in one. I bought second-hand from a theatrical costumier. It is a wig in the shape of a horse's head, and therefore very hot and oppressive in summer. What Cranberry needs in the hot weather is a thin wig to conceal his naturally magnificent mane.

The electrolytic method of electrolytic plating cannot be applied to the phosphating of the uncorroded oxide deposits used in white metal.

I AM constantly being asked why the Bullard-Dunn method of electrolytic plating cannot be applied to the phosphating of the uncorroded oxide deposits used in white metal.

out of the question. Treatment of oxide deposits has always depended on the percentage of diphosphates found in any given surface. For cleaning up purposes, the use of caustic soda, four-arm, sixteen-arm, back-drive, ringer, and scourer is the only safe method.

AM a bit of meat, said the voice, "though I no longer look like one. I am Argentine. My own people found me too beautiful, and sold me to America. America turned me and sold me to Austria. Austria turned me and sold me to France. Who sold me to England. England turned me and sold me to the Argentine. I am once more on my way to Austria to be turned and sold to France. After that I shall be seeing you English again."

Racing news
ON being told that someone had paid thousands of dollars for a colt a man said angrily, "It seems a shame to eat such young horses."

YOUR BIRTHDAY ... By STELLA

MONDAY, JULY 2

If you are born today, you are a self-willed, individualist. You are never going to let anyone tell you what to do nor how to do it. You will listen to all the advice in the world but will act in your own way. Fortunately, you have good intellect and a clear-cut mind. Your intuitions are keen although they will be lost to admit it. You like to think your decisions are based on judgment alone.

Philosophy, history, psychology and literature appeal to you and you will make careful study of these fields during your lifetime. In fact, the proper opportunity, you are one who would do very well in politics since you are able to lead others and command their respect.

You have a very calm exterior and never appear to be ruffled. You are, however, not without a certain amount of temper. At times you are quite excitable. Although generous to those actually in need, you will not help one who will not help himself. You are careful of your own financial affairs and expect others to be the same. You of the fair sex are level-headed and good managers. You will make excellent wives and home-makers. You are especially attractive to members of the opposite sex and probably will have several opportunities to wed. You are capable of a deep and lasting love. To find what the stars have in store for you, select your birthday star and read the corresponding paragraph. Let your birthday star be your daily guide.

TUESDAY, JULY 3

CANCER (June 23-July 23)—An uncertain day for most things, especially those connected with love and romance.

LEO (July 24-Aug. 23)—Don't speak hastily to a member of the opposite sex. Diplomacy will pay the best dividends today in that field.

VIRGO (Aug. 24-Sept. 23)—You can make hay today! Take advantage of the times when others are not quite so much on the beam. Be progressive.

LIBRA (Sept. 24-Oct. 23)—Definitely not your day. Caution in everything should be your watchword, especially in business and love.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23-Dec. 22)—Keep a sharp eye on the budget. Argument will get you nowhere at all. A minor mistake can take on gigantic proportions right now.

SCORPIO (Dec. 23-Jan. 20)—Don't be hasty. A careful look before you leap into something new may avoid a lot of headaches later on.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21-Feb. 19)—New friends and a change of scene may bring you some unexpected excitement. Guard against being misunderstood.

PISCES (Feb. 20-Mar. 20)—An unexpected trip, perhaps for business, may end a journey for pleasure after all.

ARIES (Mar. 21-Apr. 20)—Guard children carefully, especially if a parent or a teacher. Not too good a day for romance. Be on your guard.

TAURUS (Apr. 21-May 21)—If you must travel, all should be well, but avoid difficulties when it comes to domestic and business plans.

GEMINI (May 22-June 21)—Be conservative in all your actions today and you will come off much better than you had hoped.

INTELLIGENCE TEST

CONSULAR

By T. O. HARE

"OUR people seem to have remarked a foreigner," said a spokesman. "Six of our consuls are the names of the countries in which they are serving. They are: France, Denmark, Holland, Norway, Spain and Turkey. Last year each one of them was asked to name one of the others in the same country, and each is serving in a country of which another of the others is the namesake."

I find that the namesake of the country in which Mr. Norway is now serving has been transferred to Spain.

France, Turkey has taken Mr. Holland's place in the consular service. The namesake of the country in which he is now serving in Denmark has been transferred to Spain.

Who is now serving in Spain?

(Solution on Page 10)

BARBS

By HAL COCHRAN

A Kentucky mountaineer celebrated his 101st birthday.

Just imagine that amount of chewing tobacco!

The H. C. of L. has affected even men's styles—hip and change pockets being much flatter.

The right spirit in any plant makes more people turn up their sleeves at work and fewer their noses.

Purr Purr glanced at her for an instant, then went right on licking her green paw. Handi picked her up.

Purr Purr didn't answer. A few feet away Handi saw the can of paint. Father was painting the shutters of the house. But father wasn't there. He was inside the house, eating his lunch. "Don't go near that paint again!" Handi warned Purr Purr.

"How are we going to get it off?" she wondered. "And don't try to lick it off, you silly!" she exclaimed when she saw Purr Purr starting to put the paw near her mouth again. "Do you want to get sick?"

Purr Purr didn't answer. A few feet away Handi saw the can of paint. Father was painting the shutters of the house. But father wasn't there. He was inside the house, eating his lunch. "Don't go near that paint again!" Handi warned Purr Purr.

"How are we going to get it off?" she wondered. "And don't try to lick it off, you silly!" she exclaimed when she saw Purr Purr starting to put the paw near her mouth again. "Do you want to get sick?"

Purr Purr didn't answer. A few feet away Handi saw the can of paint. Father was painting the shutters of the house. But father wasn't there. He was inside the house, eating his lunch. "Don't go near that paint again!" Handi warned Purr Purr.

"How are we going to get it off?" she wondered. "And don't try to lick it off, you silly!" she exclaimed when she saw Purr Purr starting to put the paw near her mouth again. "Do you want to get sick?"

Purr Purr didn't answer. A few feet away Handi saw the can of paint. Father was painting the shutters of the house. But father wasn't there. He was inside the house, eating his lunch. "Don't go near that paint again!" Handi warned Purr Purr.

"How are we going to get it off?" she wondered. "And don't try to lick it off, you silly!" she exclaimed when she saw Purr Purr starting to put the paw near her mouth again. "Do you want to get sick?"

Purr Purr didn't answer. A few feet away Handi saw the can of paint. Father was painting the shutters of the house. But father wasn't there. He was inside the house, eating his lunch. "Don't go near that paint again!" Handi warned Purr Purr.

"How are we going to get it off?" she wondered. "And don't try to lick it off, you silly!" she exclaimed when she saw Purr Purr starting to put the paw near her mouth again. "Do you want to get sick?"

Purr Purr didn't answer. A few feet away Handi saw the can of paint. Father was painting the shutters of the house. But father wasn't there. He was inside the house, eating his lunch. "Don't go near that paint again!" Handi warned Purr Purr.

"How are we going to get it off?" she wondered. "And don't try to lick it off, you silly!" she exclaimed when she saw Purr Purr starting to put the paw near her mouth again. "Do you want to get sick?"

Purr Purr didn't answer. A few feet away Handi saw the can of paint. Father was painting the shutters of the house. But father wasn't there. He was inside the house, eating his lunch. "Don't go near that paint again!" Handi warned Purr Purr.

"How are we going to get it off?" she wondered. "And don't try to lick it off, you silly!" she exclaimed when she saw Purr Purr starting to put the paw near her mouth again. "Do you want to get sick?"

Purr Purr didn't answer. A few feet away Handi saw the can of paint. Father was painting the shutters of the house. But father wasn't there. He was inside the house, eating his lunch. "Don't go near that paint again!" Handi warned Purr Purr.

WOMANSENSE

PICKLED NASTURTIUM SEEDS
HE SAYS PICK THE SEEDS SMALL—WITHIN A FEW DAYS OF THE BLOOMS DROPPING OFF
AND PUT THEM IN BRINE FOR 3 DAYS, CHANGING THE BRINE EACH DAY
DRY THEM IN CLOTH
AND PUT INTO JARS WITH GRATED HORSE RADISH BETWEEN THE LAYERS
2 HEAPED TABLE-SPONS OF SALT TO 1 PINT OF WATER
MRS. DIGWELL SAYS THIS NASTURTIUM SEED PICKLES BETTER THAN OURS!
OH, DOES HE?
LET IT SEED, THEN STRAIN IT OVER THE SEEDS AND COVER THEM TIGHTLY DOWN.
THERE CERTAINLY SEEMS MORE FLAVOUR TO IT!
BOIL 1 PINT OF WHITE VINEGAR FOR 10 MINUTES WITH...
1 SLICED CHALLOT
1 OZ SALT
1/2 OZ WHITE PEPPERCORNS
1/4 OZ MACE, AND
1/4 OZ NUTMEG

Strapless Cotton Slip



By GRACE THORNCLIFFE

Cool and dainty is this strapless nylon canary yellow slip, especially fitted to wear with bare-shoulder summer frocks. The bra-top is trimmed with lovely frills with matching hem frills.

The top is partly shirred and tied with a ribbon. The slightly flared skirt gives easy movement.

THE DIFFERENCE

★ LOVE—French version: "Her kiss was such that they reeled apart, drunk, dazed, breathless, trembling as if they had just been fighting." (From a new translation of "Cheri" by Colette.)

Love—British version: "You're the one who's wonderful, full! You're not just a fine tennis partner and a grand sport, but you're the nicest girl I know." (From "Woman" by C. S. Lewis.)

PEASANT



A one-piece dress that stimulates the charming peasant styling of bodice and skirt is seen in this custom-made cotton frock from Lanz worn by Peter Lanz of Universal International. The skirt is a soft blue, and white plaid check and is attached to the matching blue solid tone bodice fastened with the silver Lanz buttons. It can be worn with an eylet trimmed white blouse and shown here with or without the blouse, which is equally attractive.

A Home Perm Isn't Difficult

By HELEN FOLLETT

Giving yourself a home permanent is not difficult if you follow the directions to the letter. The result will be a lovely soft wave. YOU have to be an old-timer to realise that the permanent wave is a grand and glorious blessing. Our foremothers, ruffled with smoking curling irons, often spending half an hour each day to frizz their forelocks, only to have them go stringy at the fall of a raindrop. Then the marcel wave arrived, proved exciting. Along came the permanent. The pioneers who first submitted to the steaming treatment were considered rash, if not crazy. The result was a floor mop effect that nobody could rave about.

Different days, different ways. There are numerous methods now; they are all good. You can have the old-time machine wave, with the hair wound on croquignole, which is best for long hair, or the machineless which is more than satisfactory when tresses are thin and silky, or the cold wave that curls your tresses close to the scalp and is desirable for the short cut. If the beauty budget looks thin and skimpy you can give yourself a home permanent. What more could the girl ask?

The smart woman will condition her hair for several weeks before her appointment. She will apply hot mineral oil freely to the scalp and to the hair shafts and they will take a stronger, better wave than if these home treatments are not given.

Twice a week should be the rule. Give your hair a ten-minute brushing and have the right kind of brush. Treat a strand at a time, holding it away from the head, sending the bristles through it with a rolling motion. Use mineral oil as hot as the scalp can comfortably bear. With a medicine dropper trickle it along various partings. Give your brain a thrash, a brisk friction, moving the flesh about. Another innovation is an "infrared" broiler which will cook a steak in forty seconds!

★ ★ BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE ★ ★

A Kitten With Green Paws

—She Had Put Them in a Can of Paint—

By MAX TRELL

"PURR PURR just got into mischief again!" Knarl the shadow with the "turned-about name, reported to his sister Handi. "She stuck her paw into a can of green paint."

Handi went to look for Purr Purr. "That kitten," she said indignantly to herself, "is always doing something she shouldn't. You'd think she would have more sense than to stick her paw in a can of paint."

Handi found Purr Purr sitting on the back steps. One of her paws was completely green. She was licking it, trying to get the paint off, or perhaps she liked the taste of the paint and was enjoying eating it. At any rate Purr Purr had a very contented look on her face.

Handi looked at her severely. "You aren't you ashamed of yourself, you naughty kitten!" said Handi.

Purr Purr glanced at her for an instant, then went right on licking her green paw. Handi picked her up.

Paper and Dirt

"Yesterday," said Handi, shaking her finger in front of Purr Purr's nose, "you stuck your paw in a bottle of muckage. It took hours to get the things like paper and dirt that stuck to your paw out of account of the muckage. Every one was very angry with you. Your mother gave you a push when you started to play with her. Even the other kittens wouldn't play with you. You had to sit all alone behind the fence the rest of the afternoon. You didn't like that much at all, did you, Purr Purr?"

Handi held Purr Purr up to see whether she still showed signs of remembering how unhappy she had been on account of the muckage. But the kitten didn't seem to be remembering at all. She just looked at Handi and purred. Handi put her down in her lap again.

"I can't think of all the naughty and mischievous things you've done, Purr Purr. All the bottles of ink you've spilled, all the saucers of cream you've overturned, all the flower-pots you've pushed over. And now this green paint on your paw!"

Handi took a close look at the green paw.

"How are we going to get it off?" she wondered. "And don't try to lick it off, you silly!" she exclaimed when she saw Purr Purr starting to put the paw near her mouth again. "Do you want to get sick?"

Purr Purr didn't answer. A few feet away Handi saw the can of paint. Father was painting the shutters of the house. But father wasn't there. He was inside the house, eating his lunch. "Don't go near that paint again!" Handi warned Purr Purr.

"How are we going to get it off?" she wondered. "And don't try to lick it off, you silly!" she exclaimed when she saw Purr Purr starting to put the paw near her mouth again. "Do you want to get sick?"

Purr Purr didn't answer. A few feet away Handi saw the can of paint. Father was painting the shutters of the house. But father wasn't there. He was inside the house, eating his lunch. "Don't go near that paint again!" Handi warned Purr Purr.

It didn't come off. All that happened was that Handi got her dress all wet from trying to keep Purr Purr from splashing around and climbing all over her.

Then she took Purr Purr in the house and put her in the wash-tub.

This made the wash-tub turn over. All the water ran over the floor.

Then Handi tried picking the paint off. Purr Purr squealed and tried to scratch.

Foolish Kitten

"I guess I'm hurting you, you foolish kitten," Handi said. "Dear, dear, I really don't know what to do. I'm afraid we'll have to leave the paint on just as it is until it finally wears off. But what a strange looking kitten you will be, with three black paws and one green paw."

She set Purr Purr down on the steps again and after warning her once more to keep out of further mischief, she went inside the house for her lunch.

Purr Purr didn't answer. A few feet away Handi saw the can of paint. Father was painting the shutters of the house. But father wasn't there. He was inside the house, eating his lunch. "Don't go near that paint again!" Handi warned Purr Purr.

"How are we going to get it off?" she wondered. "And don't try to lick it off, you silly!" she exclaimed when she saw Purr Purr starting to put the paw near her mouth again. "Do you want to get sick?"

Purr Purr didn't answer. A few feet away Handi saw the can of paint. Father was painting the shutters of the house. But father wasn't there. He was inside the house, eating his lunch. "Don't go near that paint again!" Handi warned Purr Purr.

"How are we going to get it off?" she wondered. "And don't try to lick it off, you silly!" she exclaimed when she saw Purr Purr starting to put the paw near her mouth again. "Do you want to get sick?"

Purr Purr didn't answer. A few feet away Handi saw the can of paint. Father was painting the shutters of the house. But father wasn't there. He was inside the house, eating his lunch. "Don't go near that paint again!" Handi warned Purr Purr.

"How are we going to get it off?" she wondered. "And don't try to lick it off, you silly!" she exclaimed when she saw Purr Purr starting to put the paw near her mouth again. "Do you want to get sick?"

Purr Purr didn't answer. A few feet away Handi saw the can of paint. Father was painting the shutters of the house. But father wasn't there. He was inside the house, eating his lunch. "Don't go near that paint again!" Handi warned Purr Purr.

"How are we going to get it off?" she wondered. "And don't try to lick it off, you silly!" she exclaimed when she saw Purr Purr starting to put the paw near her mouth again. "Do you want to get sick?"

Purr Purr didn't answer. A few feet away Handi saw the can of paint. Father was painting the shutters of the house. But father wasn't there. He was inside the house, eating his lunch. "Don't go near that paint again!" Handi warned Purr Purr.

"How are we going to get it off?" she wondered. "And don't try to lick it off, you silly!" she exclaimed when she saw Purr Purr starting to put the paw near her mouth again. "Do you want to get sick?"

Purr Purr didn't answer. A few feet away Handi saw the can of paint. Father was painting the shutters of the house. But father wasn't there. He was inside the house, eating his lunch. "Don't go near that paint again!" Handi warned Purr Purr.

"How are we going to get it off?" she wondered. "And don't try to lick it off, you silly!" she exclaimed when she saw Purr Purr starting to put the paw near her mouth again. "Do you want to get sick?"

Purr Purr didn't answer. A few feet away Handi saw the can of paint. Father was painting the shutters of the house. But father wasn't there. He was inside the house, eating his lunch. "Don't go near that paint again!" Handi warned Purr Purr.

"How are we going to get it off?" she wondered. "And don't try to lick it off, you silly!" she exclaimed when she saw Purr Purr starting to put the paw near her mouth again. "Do you want to get sick?"

Purr Purr didn't answer. A few feet away Handi saw the can of paint. Father was painting the shutters of the house. But father wasn't there. He was inside the house, eating his lunch. "Don't go near that paint again!" Handi warned Purr Purr.

"How are we going to get it off?" she wondered. "And don't try to lick it off, you silly!" she exclaimed when she saw Purr Purr starting to put the paw near her mouth again. "Do you want to get sick?"

Purr Purr didn't answer. A few feet away Handi saw the can of paint. Father was painting the shutters of the house. But father wasn't there. He was inside the house, eating his lunch. "Don't go near that paint again!" Handi warned Purr Purr.

"How are we going to get it off?" she wondered. "And don't try to lick it off, you silly!" she exclaimed when she saw Purr Purr starting to put the paw near her mouth again. "Do you want to get sick?"

Purr Purr didn't answer. A few feet away Handi

Village Cricket Suffers

PURCHASE TAX ON SPORTS EQUIPMENT IS "APPALLING"

London, July 1. If it be true that village cricket is the cradle of this famous British sport, then the low standard of the game in England today must be traced to the villages.

The local players are not, however, to be blamed but rather the Government for making it almost impossible for the ancient game to thrive in lowly cricket circles because of the tax they insist on applying to sports equipment.

In the House of Lords this week, Lord Hawke, nephew of the famous England and Yorkshire cricketer, pleading for a reduction of this tax, said that the cost of one cricket ball represented a quarter of the annual subscriptions of members of his village cricket club.

MORE WATCHERS
He said this "appalling" purchase tax was a great trouble to private clubs and village cricket. If the tax were reduced it would result in more youngsters joining in sport instead of merely watching it. That, indeed, is the trouble with cricket and many other sports today. The cost of equipment is such that many who would like to play cannot afford to do so. They become watchers instead.

England loses potential Test cricketers and internationalists and, what is worse, the health of the whole nation suffers. No wonder fewer people than ever are taking part in cricket, golf, badminton, lawn tennis and such sports affected by the cost of equipment.

No wonder that it is in these sports that England is way behind today. The fact that cricket balls cost 30 shillings each, that the cost of 17 culling and six pence paid on every football is what a new ball cost before the war and a decent tennis racket costs

at least £5 must hinder the progress of those who do play and prevent many playing at all.

Clothing for these games is another most expensive item.

NO COINCIDENCE
It may not be a mere coincidence that Britain is strongest today in the cheapest of all sports from the point of view of equipment, clothing and subscriptions—track athletics. The Government would like to reduce taxation of sports goods but as a spokesman, Lord Shenherd, said: "With unmitigated sums to be found by the Government, many deserving causes must bear some of the burden for some time to come."

Before the last war the Germans had to forsake "butter" for "guns." Today the British are also having to pay for rearmament, though in a different "commodity."—Reuter

BASEBALL SCORES

New York, July 1.

Today's baseball scores were:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	R	H	E
Detroit	1	0	0
Cleveland	2	0	2

Detroit (2nd game)	0	4	0
Cleveland	2	7	0

Washington	7	15	2
Philadelphia	10	8	1

Washington (2nd)	2	6	0
Philadelphia	3	6	0

Boston	2	6	0
New York	5	9	0

St. Louis	1	8	0
Chicago	2	8	0

St. Louis (2nd game)	3	7	0
Chicago	1	2	0

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	7	0
Brooklyn	2	1	0

New York	4	9	0
Boston	1	7	1

Chicago	7	14	1
Cincinnati	0	2	2

Chicago (2nd game)	7	12	0
Cincinnati	5	10	1

Pittsburgh	2	6	0
Philadelphia	3	6	0

(12 innings)
—United Press.

Bobby Feller Pitches Third No-hit Game

Cleveland, July 1. Bobby Feller, the fireball pitcher they said was "through" only a few months ago, pitched the third no-hit game of his career today as Cleveland Indians beat Detroit Tigers 2-1. He is the first modern pitcher in history to throw three no hitters. Tigers got a run in the fourth inning as the result of an error, a stolen base, a wild pickoff throw and a fly ball.—United Press.

Turpin Will Not Be Outclassed By Ray Robinson

Says Raymond Glendenning

There is nothing wrong with the Turpin-Robinson fight. Since I backed Randolph to win recently, many have written in disagreeing.

Some go so far as to say that it can only end in massacre and should not be allowed to take place. Let me reassure you.

I do not think Turpin is out of his class. Neither does he. Remember, all his recent opponents have admitted, as they nursed the odd bruised chin and damaged ribs, "he hit harder than anyone else."

HIS TWO POINTS

For further confirmation let me take you behind the scenes—into Jack Solomon's private office. Here Jack took over my normal role of commentator at the signing of the contract for the biggest purse ever offered in Britain. And these significant facts emerged.

The signing as far as Turpin was concerned was a mere formality. This was not so in the American's camp. The world champion's first request was for a return contest—should he lose. That's not the act of an assured winner.

Next came the surprising demand from the U.S. camp. "We must have a neutral referee."

As the first American ever to ask for such an appointment in recent years, Robinson was down in my estimation. He was disarmed, and I think rightly. But, again, surely such a demand is no declaration of confidence?

Lastly, let's look at their ages. Robinson is 31. Turpin is just 23 and, as the contract was signed the day he reached that mature age, I think the Earl's Court contest is likely to turn out a nice birthday present for him.

I think he has a great chance. So, on with the fight!

TENNIS CASH

The Tennis Circuit has had its day. That is the view of my American correspondent who sees in Gorgeous Gussie Moran's failure to live up to her Wimbledon promise the knell of exhibitionists turning appearance at the All-England Courts into cash.

It may seem hard to the players—either men or women—who happen to be above average that they cannot continue to cash in on their ability, but it's a good thing for the game.

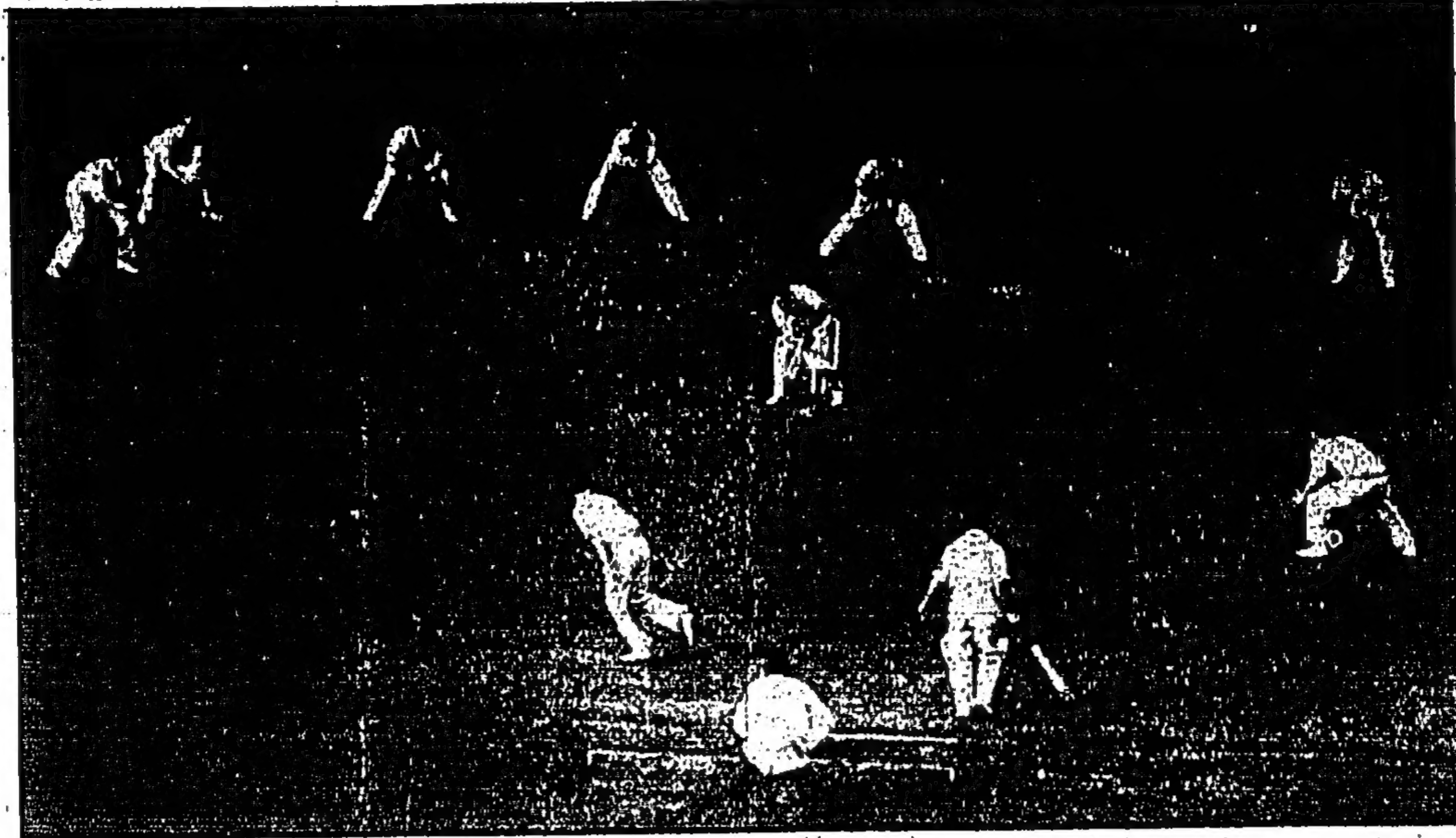
A few may still fight out a problematical title in a limited circle for cash honours, but the system, with its guarantee of expenses and a living "get-out" for all cannot inspire the best tennis.

THE FINAL TEST

The public, anyway, got tired of seeing the same old faces. The only road to success is the "open road" with its attendant dangers of costly lapses of form and unexpectedly tricky playing surfaces.

That's what keeps any sport alive. And that is what will keep Wimbledon on top of the world for years to come, even if they go so far as to adopt what remains now the revolutionary practice of inviting the professionals to join in and making it a real Open Championship.

ATTACKING FIELD WAITS ON WAITE



The Giant-Killers Fail To Make The Last Eight At Wimbledon

Wimbledon, June 30.

Queen Mary, Field-Marshal Montgomery and a packed centre court crowd saw the big blonde Swede, Lennart Bergelin, playing title winning tennis, beat Tony Mottram, Britain's No. 1 player, by 6-1, 6-0 and 6-2 to enter the last eight in the All-England Championships. Brazil's Armando Vieira eliminated Hamilton Richardson in four sets.

Bergelin now meets the Australian Ken McGregor in the quarter-finals. The young Australian will have a hard task to hold the powerful Swede, who overwhelmed Mottram in a match lasting under the hour.

In the second set Mottram got only seven points, so overwhelming was the play of the Swede.

An almost equally easy victory was scored by Herb Flam, America's No. 2 player, in beating Hans Van Swol, the leading Dutch player, by 6-2, 6-2 and 6-3. The tough little American, who has not yet dropped a set in the championships, was too speedy and too clever for his huge opponent.

Van Swol had no answer to Flam's delicate drop shots and beautifully controlled drives to the corners.

Another American, Dick Savitt, who recently won the Australian title, was also a comfortable winner, eliminating the Hungarian Josef Aspböth by 6-4, 6-2 and 6-3 for the right to meet his compatriot, Art Larsen, the American champion, in the quarter-finals.

Savitt's controlled deliveries and great power hustled the usually impeccable and steady Hungarian into errors. The American scored more brilliant winners by interceptions at the net.

HISTORY MADE

For the first time in Wimbledon's long history, a Brazilian player, Armando Vieira, reached the last eight. Vieira, a stocky acrobatic little player, with a deadly volley, "killed" the giant-killer in beating Hamilton Richardson, the United States junior champion, by 6-3, 6-0, 6-3 and 6-0. For it was Richardson, 18-year-old diabetic student from Louisiana who early in the week had created the surprise of the championships by putting out the holder, Budge Patty of America.

Richardson was accordingly expected to win today but the Brazilian's hard hitting and accuracy proved too much for him. The mid-court play and spectacular volleying of Vieira forced Richardson into errors.

Vieira now has the task of taking on the South African Eric Sturgess, one of the best stroke players in the world.

All the fancied women players got safely through to the last eight, in which there are six Americans and two British Wimbledon Cup players.

The majority had comfortable wins but Doris Hart, the American who is favourite to win the title because of the weak elbow of the holder, Louise Brough, will not justify her favouritism unless she plays better than she did on the centre court today.

She made many mistakes in beating the British hard court champion Jean Quertier by 6-4 and 6-3. The English girl, after leading 0-4 in the first set, succeeded in levelling the scores before the American could overcome her.

THE RESULTS

The following were the results of play today:

Men's singles, 4th round.—L. Borge (Sweden) beat H. Z. Mottram (Britain) 6/1, 6/0, 6/2; H. Flam (U.S.) beat C. Van Swol (Holland) 6/2, 6/0, 6/3; R. Savitt

(U.S.) beat J. Aspböth (Hungary) 6/4, 6/2, 6/3; A. Vieira (Brazil) beat H. Richardson (U.S.) 6/3, 1/6, 6/3, 6/0.

Women's singles, 4th round.—Mrs J. Walker-Smith (Britain) beat Mrs R. Anderson (U.S.) 6/4, 6/1; Miss S. Fry (U.S.) beat Miss L. N. Curran (Britain) 6/0, 6/1; Miss L. Brough (U.S.) beat Miss P. A. Lewis (Britain) 6/1, 6/0; Miss D. Hart (U.S.) beat Miss J. N. Curran (Britain) 6/0, 6/1; Miss L. A. Tucker (Britain) beat Miss C. Davidson (U.S.) 6/2, 6/1; Mrs W. Du Pont (U.S.) beat Mrs E. W. Dawson-Scott (Britain) 7/5, 6/3; Miss B. Baker (U.S.) beat Mrs M. Nelson (former Czech) 10/3, 6/3; Miss N. Chaffee (U.S.) beat Mrs B. Sanden (Sweden) 6/0, 6/3.

Men's Doubles, 2nd round.—E. Buehholz and H. S. V. (Hong Kong) beat D. Scharenvuel and C. Young (U.S.) 3/6, 6/1, 7/5, 6/4.

Mackay and C. Coombe (New Zealand) beat C. F. Miller (Britain) 6/0, 2/0, 6/0, 6/2.

(U.S.) beat C. Spychala and T. Koryak (Poland) 6/1, 6/3, 6/4. D. W. Candy and F. Sedgman (S. Africa) beat V. Sokonecki (Australia) 6/0, 6/4, 6/2.

Women's Doubles, 2nd round.—Miss P. F. Iremonger and Mrs M. A. Sanderson (U.S.) beat Miss P. A. Lewis and Miss R. P. Woodgate (Britain) 6/1, 6/2. Miss B. Baker beat Mrs J. H. H. (former Czech) 6/0, 6/1. Mrs F. J. Bullied and Miss A. M. Mortimer (Australia) beat Miss R. J. Bullied and Miss A. M. Mortimer (U.S.) 6/4, 6/4 and 6/2.

Men's Doubles, 3rd round.—C. Davidson (U.S.) beat H. Z. Mottram (U.S.) 6/3, 6/4, 6/3. Reuter.

Women's Doubles, 3rd round.—Miss P. F. Iremonger and Mrs M. A. Sanderson (U.S.) beat Miss P. A. Lewis and Miss R. P. Woodgate (Britain) 6/1, 6/2. Miss B. Baker beat Mrs J. H. H. (former Czech) 6/0, 6/1. Mrs F. J. Bullied and Miss A. M. Mortimer (Australia) beat Miss R. J. Bullied and Miss A. M. Mortimer (U.S.) 6/4, 6/4 and 6/2.

Mixed Doubles, 3rd round.—S. Davidson (U.S.) beat H. Z. Mottram (U.S.) 6/3, 6/4, 6/3. Reuter.

Mixed Doubles, 2nd round.—S. Davidson (U.S.) beat H. Z. Mottram (U.S.) 6/3, 6/4, 6/3. Reuter.

Mixed Doubles, 3rd round.—S. Davidson (U.S.) beat H. Z. Mottram (U.S.) 6/3, 6/4, 6/3. Reuter.

Mixed Doubles, 2nd round.—S. Davidson (U.S.) beat H. Z. Mottram (U.S.) 6/3, 6/4, 6/3. Reuter.

Mixed Doubles, 3rd round.—S. Davidson (U.S.) beat H. Z. Mottram (U.S.) 6/3, 6/4, 6/3. Reuter.

Mixed Doubles, 2nd round.—S. Davidson (U.S.) beat H. Z. Mottram (U.S.) 6/3, 6/4, 6/3. Reuter.

Mixed Doubles, 3rd round.—S. Davidson (U.S.) beat H. Z. Mottram (U.S.) 6/3, 6/4, 6/3. Reuter.

Mixed Doubles, 2nd round.—S. Davidson (U.S.) beat H. Z. Mottram (U.S.) 6/3, 6/4, 6/3. Reuter.

Mixed Doubles, 3rd round.—S. Davidson (U.S.) beat H. Z. Mottram (U.S.) 6/3, 6/4, 6/3. Reuter.

Mixed Doubles, 2nd round.—S. Davidson (U.S.) beat H. Z. Mottram (U.S.) 6/3, 6/4, 6/3. Reuter.

English fielders close in with an attacking field in the hope of getting a quick wicket in the closing stages of the first day's play, in the second Test Match against South Africa at Lord's as J. B. Statham (England) bowls to J. H. B. Waite (South African opening batsman).

OPEN RINKS RESULTS

The biggest surprise in yesterday's Open Rinks Lawn Bowls Championship games was the 27-17 defeat of J. F. V. Ribeiro's rink by that of J. S. Landolt at Takko.

The following were the results of matches played:

At Takko.—F. Lee, W. C. Ogley, A. E. Coates and J. S. Landolt beat A. P. Pereira, C. Remedios, C. C. Pereira and J. F. V. Ribeiro 27-17; H. Randall, R. Tay, H. Xavier and C. W. Lam beat W. M. McCall, P. Hughes, R. B. Robertson and D. Monument 20-11.

At Kitchell.—Kitchell and A. R. Kitchell beat A. R. Abbas, F. M. el Arouni, E. B. Barker and A. H. Abbas 20-14; H. Greenleaf, M. J. Divcha, F. R. Kermani and G. A. Sousa lost to K. K. Guller, S. Silva, J. A. Rocha and H. A. Olorio 8-27.

At KDC.—M. I. Razack, J. Hossain, A. B. Minu, and A. K. Minu beat L. A. Peres, V. M. Neves, J. A. Delgado and M. T. Nunes 25-3.

At KBGC.—I. M. Omar, K. M. Omar, A. M. Omar and U. M. Omar beat R. Calais, R. S. Zappell, E. C. Fincher and W. Hong Sing 19-18.

John Macadam's Column DON'T BE SO HARD ON THE AMATEUR

If you have a cat who likes lawn tennis, don't let him look round now as there are one or two plump legislative pigeons he might get among—and see if we care, because we are notoriously an old grump about lawn tennis players.

The news, according to the Baron Reuter, is that the Australian Association in Melbourne decided to recommend to the International Federation, which meets at The Hague on July 10 (the night, ominously, of the Turpin-Robinson fight), that players be paid expenses for all tournaments to which they travel during the year.

The LTA declines to comment on this decision because its considered view will be put before none but the international body, but it is easy to see that there will be as much of a howl at The Hague as there is at Earl's Court.

Regulation at the moment is that expenses payments are prohibited for more than eight tournaments in any one year, and your guess about expense payments—to say nothing about "prizes"—is as good as ours.

We had the spectacle of three suspended Americans watching (instead of playing in) the French championships in Paris recently because they had been adjudged guilty of accepting expenses beyond the permitted period.

Western Australia's T. E. Robinson brought the matter bluntly before the Australian Association with the allegation that the recommendation was making "an open goal of professionalism."

He added: "Anyhow, most Davis Cup players are professionals and it's time there was a showdown."

It is rather sad—all this business of trying to regulate the actions of tennis players, as it is silly and to regulate the actions of many of the so-called amateurs in sport.

Everybody knows they get expenses wherever they go (and a lot of them go to a lot more than

eight tournaments a year), and they need no advice from here as to what to do with their winning vouchers. Personally we will take wages in the shape of a voucher ourselves.

The thing ranges across all so-called amateurism. We well recall asking Barbara Ann Scott on the eve of her St. Moritz Olympics skating win if she intended to turn professional.

Barbara Ann was emphatic. There was no such suggestion. She was an amateur, and would remain such. The trophy was hardly cool in her hands before the Hollywood offers began tumbling in. She is in a professional show at this moment, and good luck to her.

But how does all this ever get itself called amateurism? It is notorious that every girl skating prospect since Sonja Henie has laboured at her practice with one end in view and one end to win the Olympic (amateur) title and then a professional contract on the strength of it.

If the contract shows a revenue of £10,000 in the first year of turning professional, what is the difference between that and earning £2,000 a year as a frankly admitted professional for each of the five previous years?

Don't be vague, boys, at The Hague.

(London Express Service.)

COUNTY CRICKET

Simpson's "Lob" Over Speeds Play Up

London, June 30. A remarkable scene occurred at Trent Bridge today when the Nottinghamshire captain, Reg Simpson, put himself on to bowl underarm deliveries to Wilf Wooller, the Glamorgan captain, apparently as a retort to "go slow" batting tactics.

This was the culminating incident in a period of drab play during which only 12 runs were scored from 16 overs, nine of which were maidens.

The crowd, whose mock applause of the batting had failed to disturb either Wilf Wooller or Simpson, was amused when Simpson ran up and tossed down the first of his "lob" deliveries.

The second ball from the Nottinghamshire captain rolled along the ground and there was an appeal for leg before when the ball struck Wooller on the pad.

The crowd called "Get him off," "Get him out!" Simpson took himself off after one over and then there was a Glamorgan batting collapse and both Jones and Wooller were dismissed.

There is nothing in the laws of cricket to prevent a player from bowling underarm providing the batsman is advised of his intentions.

Lob bowling was used with considerable success in the early part of the century, one of the best known bowlers of this type being the late G. H. Simpson-Ward of Worcestershire.

Emrys Davies scored 110 for Glamorgan—his second century of the season. He batted four hours and hit 14 fours.

Gloucestershire were always struggling for runs against the County championship leaders, Warwickshire, at Coventry, but for George Emmet, who scored 78 runs in two and a quarter hours, hitting 12 fours. They were all out for 163 and at the close Warwickshire were only 17 runs behind with six wickets left.

A double century stand for the second wicket between Cyril Washbrook and Geoffrey Edrich placed Lancashire in a commanding position against Sussex at Old Trafford.

Edrich fell 14 runs short of 1,000 runs of the season after scoring 133 out of a stand of 271 in four hours and 10 minutes with 18 fours while Washbrook spent almost four and a half hours over his 139 in which were 11 fours.

Close of play scores follow: At Lord's, Nottinghamshire 294, Sussex 63. Brice 53, Young, left arm slow, 7 for 48; Middlesex 15 for no wicket.

At Bath: Somerset 196, Trent-lest 78. Wright, right arm medium leg-break 8 for 40; Kent 84 for 8.

At Bourne: Hampshire v. Cambridge University—Hampshire 313 for 9, Frouton 81, Harrison 90, Debnam 64.

At The Oval: Surrey v. Oxford University—Surrey 389, Fletcher 62, Fishlock 50, Whitaker 132, C. Grange 5 for 127; Surrey, all out at close.

At Manchester: Lancashire v. Sussex—Lancashire 441 for 5, Washbrook 139, G. Edrich 133, Howard not out 68.

The attendance was 27,000, receipts being £2,104. The gates were closed in the afternoon.—Reuter.

TODAY'S SPORT

Men's "A" Division.—HCC v. Revere. Men's "B" Division.—SCAA v. CRC. Men's "C" Division.—CCC v. CCC. Women's Tennis.—HCC v. LHC. Ladies "A" Division.—Revere v. LHC. Ladies "B" Division.—Revere v. LHC. Ladies "C" Division.—Revere v. LHC.

BRAATHENS the S.A.F.E. WAY to Europe!

HONGKONG — OSLO via AMSTERDAM. BOOKING ACCEPTED FOR ALL EUROPE. Braathens S.A.F.E. Airtransport A/S. FLIGHTS EVERY FRIDAY, 9 A.M. EVERY SECOND FRIDAY IN CONJUNCTION WITH CPA. Book Passage & Freight Through Your Travel Agent or

Agents: WALLEN & COMPANY LIMITED. Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building. Tel: 38041/5.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO			
"HANYANG"	Tientsin	3 p.m.	3rd July
"SHENKING"	Keelung	5 p.m.	3rd July
"SINKIANG"	Singapore, Penang & Belawan	5 p.m.	4th July
"SHANSHI"	Tokyo, Osaka & Kobe	6 p.m.	5th July
"ANKING"	Kobe	6 p.m.	5th July
"HUPHAI"	Tientsin	5 p.m.	8th July
"SHENKING"	Keelung	5 p.m.	10th July
"SOOCHOW"	Bangkok	5 p.m.	10th July
"YUNNAN"	Macassar, Sourabaya, Semarang, Cheribon & Djakarta	5 p.m.	20th July
Sails from Cuddalore Wharf			

ARRIVALS FROM			
"SHANSHI"	Bangkok	3rd July	
"ANKING"	Djakarta & Bintan	4th July	
"SOOCHOW"	Kobe	7/8th July	
"SHENKING"	Keelung	7 p.m. 8th July	

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO			
"ANKING"	Sydney & Melbourne	20th July	
"TAIYUAN"	Japan	21st July	
"FENGNING"	Japan	26th July	
"TAIYUAN"	Sydney & Melbourne	18th Aug.	

ARRIVALS FROM			
"TAIYUAN"	Australia	17th July	
"ANKING"	Japan	18th July	
"FENGNING"	Macassar & Manila	23rd July	
"TAIYUAN"	Japan	10th Aug.	

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said

SAILINGS TO			
"CLYTONES"	Havre, Rotterdam & London	6th July	
"PELEUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	6th July	
"ANCHISES"	Liverpool & Glasgow	12th July	
"CALCHAS"	Liverpool	23rd July	

Scheduled sailings from Europe

SAILINGS TO			
S. "ASTYANAX"	Liverpool	6th July	Arrives Hong Kong
S. "ANCHISES"	do	10th July	
S. "CALCHAS"	do	14th July	
S. "PELEUS"	do	18th July	
S. "ASTYANAX"	do	22nd Aug.	
S. "ANCHISES"	do	26th Aug.	
S. "PELEUS"	do	30th Aug.	
S. "ASTYANAX"	do	3rd Sept.	
S. "ANCHISES"	do	7th Sept.	
S. "PELEUS"	do	11th Sept.	

G. Loading Glasgow before Liverpool.
S. Loading Swansea before Liverpool.
Unscheduled.

Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo.

DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING via MANILA FROM U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS

"BATAAN"	14th July
"DONA ALICIA"	28th July
SAILING FOR NEW YORK via JAPAN, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, PANAMA, KINGSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE.	
"DONA NATI"	Buoy A1 3rd July p.m.
"ANDAMAN"	21st July

Lathay Pacific Airways Ltd.

Route	Departs Hongkong	Arrives HK
HK/Bangkok/Singapore (DC-4)	7.30 a.m. Tues. Fri.	5.30 a.m. Wed. Sat.
HK/Singapore (DC-4)	1.00 p.m. Wed.	6.10 p.m. Thurs.
HK/Manila/B.N. Borneo (DC-3)	7.00 a.m. Wed.	4.45 p.m. Thurs.
HK/Hongkong (DC-3)	7.00 a.m. Fri.	4.00 p.m. Fri.

All the above subject to alteration without notice.
For passage and freight particulars please apply toI. CONNAUGHT RD. C. Tel. 30331/8
BRANCH OFFICE: 50 Connaught Rd. West. 25875, 32144, 24878.

BEN LINE

ARRIVALS

SHIPS	FROM	DUE
"BENCLEUCH"	U.K. via Singapore	6th July
"BENARTY"	U.K. via Jerselton	on or abt. 13th July
"BENVORLICH"	U.K. via Singapore	29th July
"BENMOOR"	do	12th Aug.
"BENALDER"	do	19th Aug.
"BENNEVIS"	do	24th Aug.

SAILINGS Loading on or abt.

SHIPS	TO	DUE
"BENCLEUCH"	Liverpool, Dublin, Rotterdam, Hull & Middlesbrough	10th July
"BENARTY"	Liverpool, Avonmouth & Glasgow	17th July
"BENVORLICH"	London, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp	31st July
"BENMOOR"	Havre, Rotterdam & Antwerp	18th Aug.
"BENNEVIS"	Avonmouth & London	29th Aug.
"BENALDER"	Liverpool, Dublin, Hamburg & Antwerp	6th Sept.

Via Singapore, Port Swettenham, Port Sudan, Aden, & Port Said.
+ Calls Taiwan and Sandakan.
+ Calls Manila, Taiwan, Sandakan, and Jerselton.

W. R. LOXLEY & CO. (CHINA) LTD.

Agents

York Building.

Telephone: 84165.

CHINA MAIL

HONGKONG

PUBLISHED DAILY

(AFTERNOONS)

Price, 20 cents per copy.

Saturdays 30 cents

Subscription: \$6.00 per month
Postage: China and Macao \$1.00
per month, U.K., British Possessions
and other countries \$2.00 per month.
News contributions, always welcome,
should be addressed to the Editor.
Business communications and
advertisements to the Secretary.
Telephone: 2641 (5 Lines).
KOWLOON OFFICE:
Sallybury Road,
Telephone: 2333.

Classified

Advertisements

20 WORDS \$4.00

FOR 1 DAY PREPAID

ADDITIONAL INSERTIONS

\$1.50 PER DAY

10 cents PER WORD OVER 20

Births, Deaths, Marriages.

Personal \$5.00 per insertion

not exceeding 25 words, 25

cents each additional word.

ALTERNATE INSERTIONS

10% EXTRA

If not prepaid a booking fee

of 50 cents is charged.

DEATHS

HUMPHREYS—On July 1, 1951,
David Humphreys at the age
of 70. Funeral service at St. John's
Cathedral on Tuesday, July 3,
at 4.30 p.m. to be followed by
interment at the Colonial
Cemetery, Happy Valley.

NOTICE

MRS. DAISY RICHARDSON
late of No. 2, The Peak.
In the Colony of Hongkong.
Married Woman, deceased.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
all creditors are required to send
their claims against the above estate
to the undersigned.

Dated the 30th day of June, 1951.

DEACONS

Solicitors for the Executor of the
Estate of the above named Deceased,
Prince's Building, Hongkong.

"Army" Protecting Atom Establishments In U.S.

New York, July 1.

A young radio reporter set out recently to prove that the United States atomic energy establishments were still poorly guarded. He tried to break into the Argonne National Atomic Laboratory in Illinois.

Princess Starts A Hat Fashion

London, July 1.

Princess Margaret has started a wear-a-cockade-in-your-hat fashion. She first showed off the new fashion at the Festival opening ceremony at St. Paul's.

The hat was close fitting and had a large rose as a cockade.

"Flower cockades counter-balance the forward line of the new hats," Mr. Ange Thunup, the Royal milliner, said.

"The Princess also approves of them because they give extra height (the Princess is 5ft. 2in.)."

"Of course, I do not copy any of the Royal Family's hats for other people, but many customers are choosing models with a similar line."

The Queen also wore a hat with a rose cockade when she visited the Chelsea Flower Show.

Princess Margaret wore one again at the Royal visit to the Stock Exchange. But Princess Elizabeth has not yet adopted the style.

"About 30 per cent of our customers are asking for cockades on their summer hats," said a Bond Street milliner.

Thrifty women are keeping up with the fashion in this way: They buy a plain straw hat in a neutral or dark shade and four or five flower cockades to match every outfit.—London Express Service.

No sooner had he climbed the fence than several jeeps loaded with armed guards drove up and arrested him. For four days he was questioned.

The incident is an example of the elaborate precautions taken by the United States to protect atomic secrets.

It is estimated today that the United States Atomic Energy Commission have such a large army of guards, soldiers and secret agents, that together they would constitute an army sufficient to overrun and capture a small country.

CAMOUFLAGED ALARMS
The most closely guarded building in the Atomic Energy Commission headquarters in Washington, a large, unimposing structure.

All visitors—even high Government officials—undergo thorough questioning before they are allowed to see members of the Commission. At every strategic point stands an armed guard.

On the walls and ceilings there are camouflaged automatic alarm systems operated by infra-red rays, photo-electric cells, proximity fuses and other devices. If set in motion the alarms immediately bring out scores of guards.

The identity cards carried by guards are "bullet-proof." Each is printed with "bleeding ink" that guarantees the moment a protective cover is violated and the ink exposed to the air.

WOULD BE USELESS
Thus, spies would be thwarted if they tried to change the information on the cards.

If they decided to hold a stolen card for several months until it was forgotten, it would also be useless—because the colours of the code numbers are changed frequently.

Even employees who empty wastebaskets are under continual surveillance.

All torn-up correspondence, discarded desk blotters, and "doodles" made during con-

Actress With A 'Soft Spot' For London

New York, July 1.

Mary Martin, star of the New York hit play South Pacific, is on a holiday yacht cruise with her husband in South American waters.

In the autumn she goes to London to appear in South Pacific at Drury Lane.

In her role as a navy nurse, Ensign Nellie Forbush, stationed in the South Pacific, Mary Martin endeared herself to American audiences.

There is no reason to suppose that London audiences will be any less responsive.

Mary Martin played in Noel Coward's Pacific 1890, also at Drury Lane.

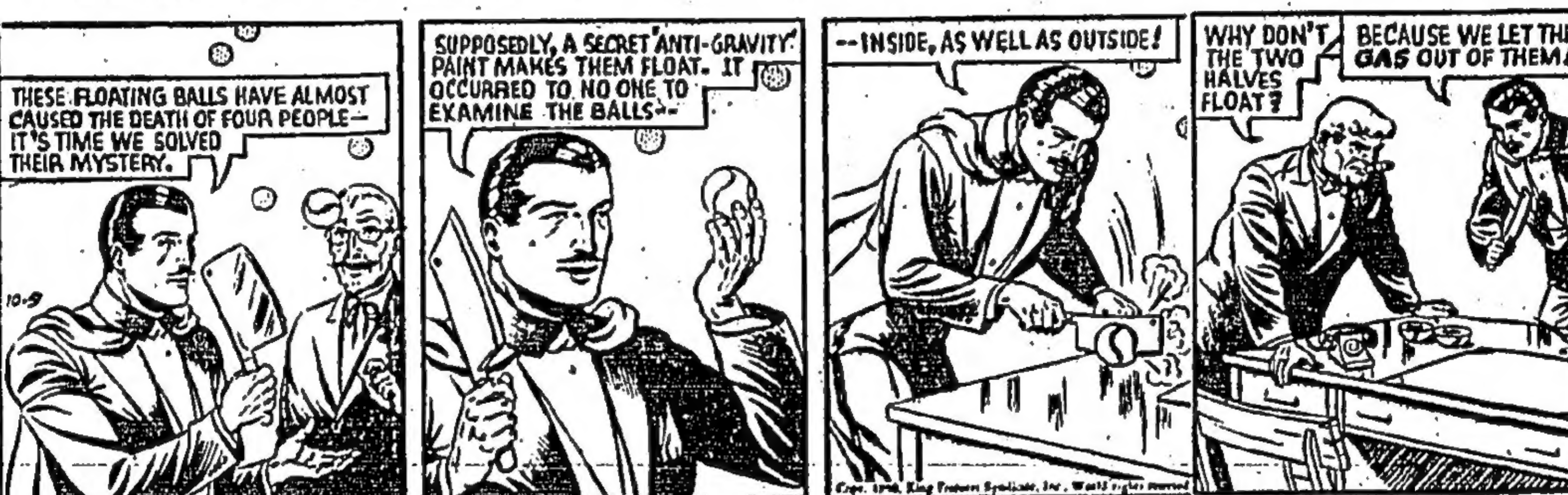
She says, "I've a soft spot as big as a barn for England," and admits that she is looking forward "with keenest anticipation" to appearing in London again.

As far back as November 1949, Mrs. Daisy S. Coudrey wrote from London:

"I am 60 and a granny and I have never been to a first night. So anxious am I to see you in your opening night here in South Pacific that this is sent in the vague hope that when the time comes you may help."

Mrs. Martin wrote to some London friends—and there will be two first-night tickets for Mrs. Coudrey—London Express Service.

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN



By Lee Falk and Phil Davis

FERD'NAND

Sew It Goes



By Milk

NANCY

That Covers It!



By Ernie Bushmiller

JOHNNY HAZARD



By Frank Robbins

P&O B.L.E.A. COMPANIES

PENINSULA & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

Passenger/Freight Service

Outwards	Leaves London	Arrives Hongkong
S.S. "CORFU"	31st May	2nd July
S.S. "CANTON"	20th June	20th July
S.S. "CARTHAGE"	20th July	27th August
S.S. "CORFU"	23rd August	24th September

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore.

Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
S.S. "CORFU"	6th July	7th August
S.S. "CANTON"	2nd August	1st September
S.S. "CARTHAGE"	31st August	1st October
S.S. "CORFU"	20th September	20th October

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London

Freight Service

Outwards	Due Hongkong	From
M.V. "TREVORSE"	8th July	London & Continent
M.V. "TREVORSE"	9th July	—
M.V. "BOUDAN"	20th July	—

Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	For
S.S. "SINGAPORE"	20th July	London & Continent

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, London, Hamburg, Antwerp & Rotterdam, with liberty to call at Bombay if inducement offers.

Tanks available for carriage of oil in Bulk.
Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited passenger accommodation.

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

S.S. "SANGOLA"	due 9th July	from Japan for Singapore, Penang, Hongkong & Calcutta.
S.S. "SANGOLA"	sails 11th July	for Japan.
S.S. "SIRHAN"	due 14th July	from Calcutta, Rangoon via Straits for Japan.
S.S. "SIRHAN"	sails 16th July	for Japan.

P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

S.S. "OBRA"	due 11th July	from Bombay via Straits for Japan.
S.S. "OBRA"	sails 13th July	for Japan.
S.S. "OBRA"	due 16th July	from Japan for Straits, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi & Persian Gulf.
S.S. "OBRA"	sails 18th July	for Japan.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

S.S. "EASTERN"	sails 24th July	for Sydney & Melbourne.
----------------	-----------------	-------------------------

Accepting cargo on through bills of lading for Japan, Manila & Pacific Island Ports.

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

For full particulars apply to:

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

Telephone Nos. 27721-4.

Bachelors' Club Invite Women

New York, July 1.
What happens when a group of bachelors decide to unite for common protection against the "clutches of plotting females"? Mr. Jack Blatt, a lonely New York tailor, decided that the solution, which might relieve loneliness for the single man, would be to form the Bachelor Society of America.

So last November, Mr. Blatt set about organizing this bachelor stronghold. In time, he told prospective members, they might even build or buy a home to be known as Bachelors' House, where they would meet and bring their friends.

It would be a place where they could pool their loneliness in common interests.

"After all," Mr. Blatt remarked, "why do women marry? Love? Maybe. But mostly for security."

THE BIG BUT
So Mr. Blatt went ahead with his society, and within a month 60 bachelors had signed up.

But—and there was a big But—Mr. Blatt had made no allowance for feminine curiosity.

As the fame of the Bachelor Society increased so did the number of fan-mail letters—not from lonely men, but all from lonely women.

One suggested Mr. Blatt would be performing a most humane act by organizing a "ladies auxiliary."

The Bachelor Club was threatened. He decided to start a Bachelorettes Club. Now the problem is that the women outnumber the men.

Had latter day bachelors and bachelorettes will be next week when the club merge for the first time at a cocktail party.

AGE NOTE—When is a single man a bachelor? "Oh, I guess 20 and upwards," says Mr. Blatt.

—(London Express Service.)

RODO HOUSE

40, Tai Po Road, Kowloon.

Tel. 6077

Cable Address: "RODOHOUSE"

The only house that offers excellent and comfortable accommodation at moderate charges.

High class cuisine where meals cost \$4 per day.

Car provided for convenient travel.

Register now, to avoid disappointment.

Remember our slogan, "A little spent, a lot gained."

V. H. Chan, Manager.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES



ARRIVALS

"EPINAL" from Europe 6th July
"AURAY" from Japan 11th July

SAILINGS

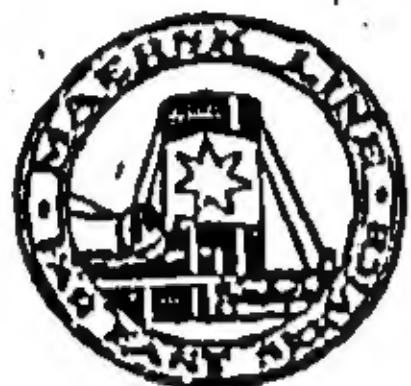
PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE
"A MARSEILLAISE" to Japan 9th Aug.
"A MARSEILLAISE" to Marseilles 22nd Aug.

FREIGHT SERVICE

"AURAY" N. Africa & Europe 13th July
"GRENOBLE" N. Africa & Europe 31st July
"OUISSTREHAM" N. Africa & Europe 12th Aug.
"MEKONG" N. Africa & Europe 6th Sept.

PORT SAID, TUNIS, MARSEILLES, ALGIERS, ORAN,
TANGIER, CASABLANCA, HAVRE, DUNKIRK,
ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.

CIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
A LIMITED COMPANY INCORPORATED IN FRANCE
Queen's Building Tel. 26651 (Three Lines)



MAERSK LINE

FAST FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO:
NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA, via
SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES AND PANAMA.

NEXT SAILINGS

M.S. "ANNA MAERSK" In Port
M.S. "LEISE MAERSK" July 16
M.S. "GRETE MAERSK" July 30

ARRIVALS FROM U.S.A.

M.S. "GRETE MAERSK" July 6
M.S. "OLGA MAERSK" July 19
M.S. "LAURA MAERSK" Aug. 9

For Freights and Further Particulars please apply to:-

AGENTS:

JEBSEN & CO.

Pedder Building Tel. Nos. 36066-9.

West Expected To Increase Crude Petroleum Output

Washington, July 1.

Petroleum circles here are speculating on how the world will readjust to a possible loss of oil exports from Iran, and the consensus is that there will be a gradual increase in the Western Hemisphere production of crude petroleum and refining facilities.

The United States is likely to encourage other countries in expanding output. The refining capacity of other areas and new problems of foreign exchange will temporarily cause more concern than the production situation. There can be no firm opinion on the worldwide readjustment until U.S. companies with international connections complete a voluntary programme to meet the changing situation.

The relative importance of Iran in the world situation is indicated by the following statistics: Iran in 1950 produced 242,000 barrels of crude petroleum, an average of 664,000 barrels daily. The United States, which is the leading producing country, had an output in 1950 of 1,971,845,000 barrels or 5,402,000 barrels daily. Venezuela, which is the second producing country and a leading exporting country, had a production of 546,783,000 barrels or 1,499,000 barrels daily.

In 1949, Iran produced 204,712,000 barrels of crude petroleum in a world total of 3,395,400,000.

In the event that Iranian production of crude and refined products should be interrupted, current expert speculation runs as follows:-

EAST OF SUEZ

The impact on consumption would be most felt in countries east of Suez. Like Pakistan, India and the Eastern shipping routes. Consumption on this side of the Atlantic would not be severely affected, except possibly in Argentina, due to the British supply commitment under the Argentine and United Kingdom trade agreement.

Production of crude petroleum would be expected to increase soon in Saudi Arabia, and probably Indonesia. Venezuela is producing at a high rate but could probably increase further.

Authorities said that world readjustment to a possible loss of Iranian petroleum would be greatly complicated by the foreign exchange problem, Iranian

petroleum is marketed largely in the sterling area. Potential production in some other areas would have to be financed in dollars and the general problem of hard versus soft currencies would be aggravated.

POLICY PROBLEM

The United States alone is theoretically capable of expanding its total crude petroleum production to offset the world loss of Iranian oil.

But this would only be accomplished by higher prices to "marginal" oil fields, which are not productive now, at the cost of accelerated depletion of national reserves and swift development of synthetic fuels.

Considering these factors and the free nations' need of petroleum for defence, it would not be desirable for the United States alone to attempt to meet the deficit. Experts therefore, think that the United States is likely to encourage petroleum production abroad.

The Latin American countries are likely to re-assess their own petroleum policies from the standpoint of encouragement to maximum production.—United Press.

RENAULT BUY UK ENGINES

London, July 1.

The nationalised French concern, La Regie Nationale Des Usines Renault, has selected Perkins Diesel Engines for its new range of agricultural tractors.

F. Perkins Ltd. of Peterborough, England, competed for the contract with manufacturers of diesel engines throughout the world, including makers in the U.S.A. The Renault organisation has placed a preliminary order with the firm for 2,300,000 approximately, and Messrs Perkins state that the contract is likely to amount to many hundreds of thousands of pounds sterling per year for Great Britain.

Inconvertibility Of Sterling & Its Effect On Britain's Trade

Dangerous Implications Seen

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, July 1.

In a few days' time the Chancellor of the Exchequer is due to make his quarterly statement on gold and dollar reserves. This will probably show that although reserves continued to grow in the second quarter of this year the rate of increase has been slowed down by the recent recession in world commodity prices due to slackening of American demand.

This fact has an important bearing on the current controversy about Sterling convertibility. There is a growing feeling, particularly among Conservative MP's, that continued inconvertibility has dangerous implications for Commonwealth trade.

The visit of a West Indian delegation to this country to negotiate a larger allocation of dollars to prevent a breakdown in their trade with Canada underlines this problem.

Although licences for the import of dollar goods have been granted more freely in the past few months the actual convertibility of Sterling into dollars—Canadian or United States—seems to remain as far away as ever.

Apart from the recent slowing down in the rate of increase in our gold and dollar reserves there are other signs suggesting that Sterling may lose a lot of its strength in the months to come.

Despite indications that the tension in Persia is beginning to ease there is still a distinct possibility that the British oil company may be forced to leave. This would involve not only loss of valuable earnings from Sterling oil but also a weakening of our dollar position. If Persian oil has to be replaced from American sources.

A second indication that Sterling may become a weaker currency is provided by the present trend of our overseas trade. The terms of trade have turned against us even more drastically than was at first expected and this, together with the fact that our import requirements have greatly increased as a result of rearmament, has resulted in an adverse balance of trade for the first five months of this year equal to the trade "gap" for the whole of last year.

GROWING DOUBTS

There are now growing doubts that this "gap" can be filled by our earnings from invisible trade, especially since a large proportion of those earnings come from our overseas oil companies, including the Anglo-Iranian.

But the greatest single threat to our dollar position undoubtedly lies in the recent recession in commodity prices from their post-war peaks. This had in fact been expected for some time since it was obvious that American demand could not continue indefinitely at its recent high level.

Mr Malik's peace overtures have now injected a new note of caution into the world commodity markets. If the political tension is further eased by a cease-fire in Korea, prices may fall almost as spectacularly as they rose in the immediate post-Korean months. True, this would have a welcome effect on our terms of trade but it has obvious implications for our dollar-earning prospects.

Nor should it be assumed that our dollar position is as sound as the figures suggest. Despite their recent encouraging growth the real purchasing value of our gold and dollar reserves in terms of 1939 prices is only about one-quarter of their pre-war value. Moreover, at the end of this year, service on our post-war trans-Atlantic dollar debts is due to begin and this will mean a further deterioration.

INEVITABLE RESULT

All this must inevitably result in a slowing down of the progress towards relaxation of exchange controls. It could not be forgotten that the Treasury learned a bitter lesson from the disastrous experiment in convertibility that followed the 1945 American loan. This showed that two essential conditions must be present before such an experiment is undertaken again.

The first is that some form of agreement must be reached with holders of Sterling balances for the "freezing" of those funds, and.

Second, that our overseas payments must be at least balanced.

It was largely because there was no agreement on the "freezing" of Sterling balances that the first attempt at convertibility had such dire conse-

quences. But even assuming such an agreement could be reached before convertibility was again attempted, the problem of our balance of payments would remain. If these payments were not balanced, foreign holders of Sterling would immediately cash it in for dollars and our reserves would thus become a fund out of which they could finance their dollar requirements.

This would probably result in a rapid run-down of our gold and dollar reserves and we would find ourselves back in the position before Marshall Aid and devaluation.

This is not to say, however, that convertibility will never come. The British Government still considers this their ultimate aim; indeed, it is bound under the terms of Bretton Woods and other financial agreements to work towards this end. But until the political and economic horizon becomes much clearer than it is at present, convertibility is still an unlikely prospect for the near future.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE

Two dominating influences in the Stock Exchange this week have been Mr Malik's peace "feeler" and the news from Persia. The first of these influences was perhaps the greater since its effect was felt along a broader front.

A settlement in Korea would not solve all the problems of the "cold war" but it would at least take the immediate urgency out of the rearmament programmes. This possibility has, in fact, already led to some hesitation in the commodity markets.

Stock Exchange reaction was therefore understandable. Industrials dipped and commodities—particularly base metals—turned weaker. On the other hand, hopes that a Korean settlement might lessen the risk of inflation led to a strong market in gilt-edged securities and in gold shares.

The news from Persia was all bad but Mr Massadegh's letter to President Truman led to the hope that a solution might yet be found. Such little confidence as this slight hint of moderation in Persia's outlook was able to generate, helped to give the gilt-edged section a more favourable appearance.

The oil market has remained firm. Investors are apparently taking the line that if Anglo-Iranian is forced to leave Persia, demand for oil from other sources will increase and most oil companies could be expected to benefit.

Pakistan's Trade With Japan

Karachi, July 1.

The newspaper Dawn said today that under the new import policy Japan will possibly replace the United Kingdom as Pakistan's principal supplier of cloth and industrial materials.

The Government announced today that an extension to the general licence of various commodities imports, excepting the dollar area, under the new import policy will be effective on July 1.

Dawn said the object of the new policy is to adopt deflationary measures to bring down the prices of cloth and enable the common man to derive full benefit from Pakistan's non-devaluation.

The new policy includes extension to the open general licence for the import of cotton cloth valued up to 14 rupees a yard from all countries except the dollar area.—United Press.

JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL

Tokyo, July 1.

An announcement today by General Ridgway's Economic and Scientific Section showed that crude petroleum, refined petroleum products, cement, calcium, carbide, soda ash, hydrochloric acid had in May joined the list of industries setting all-time production records.

Basic industrial production in May was within 10 per cent of the all-time high set in 1943 when the Japanese industries were straining a maximum effort.

Occupation officials said Japan's steel production facilities are still not being strained. Operations in May were 59 per cent of capacity.

SCAP officials said that with sufficient raw materials Japanese steel plants could be joined to the all-time high groups. Only textiles among the major industries continued to operate below the pre-war levels.—United Press.

Brazil Raising Jute Output

Rio de Janeiro, July 1.

Brazilian economists predict that this country's jute production will soon reach such a point that further imports from India will be unnecessary and that export to other Latin American Republics will be possible.

Production was stimulated by free distribution of jute and by building of canals, draining the muddy waters of the Amazon River system to jute production areas. The Japanese experience during the war showed that jute is better cultivated in muddy earth rather than in firm soil.—United Press.

New American Super-Liner

The United States hopes to wrest from Britain the Elms Riband of the Atlantic (the mythical award to the ship making the fastest trans-Atlantic crossing) with the new super-liner United States, which was launched at Newport News on June 23.

Exact speed of the new liner is a secret—the published speed is 30 knots but she will no doubt better this.

Of 51,500 tonnage she is 990 feet long and 101 feet wide. She will carry 2,000 passengers and a crew of 1,000.

The liner, which cost US\$70,000,000 to build, was the first ship ever built in a drydock. Reason was that no drydock existed in the United States was big enough to accommodate her.

Japan's Cycle Makers Planning A Comeback

Tokyo, July 1.

Japanese bicycle makers are overhauling their industry for a comeback into world markets—and this time, they claim, they are through with the shoddy goods which earned ill-will for "Made in Japan" products before the war.

They are depending upon standardisation of parts, modernisation of industry and rigid inspections to improve the quality and marketability of their bicycles and put them back into the running for world markets.

With them, it is a case of efficiency or bust, because high post-war wages have seriously reduced the low-cost advantage which gave them the jump on competitors before the war.

The Japanese feel that they have a better-than-fighting chance.

The lifting of Government controls on bicycles in April last year put the industry on a competitive basis and knocked out fly-by-night manufacturers.

In the one year then, Japan produced 2,600,000 finished bicycles, 20 per cent more than Japan's pre-war peak of 2,200,000 in 1937.

Exports, however, were only one-quarter of 1937, when Japan shipped half of her output overseas. Most of the past year's output went to the domestic market where the bicycle supply had dwindled during the war years and blackmarket prices were obtainable.

STREAMLINING
Miyata, largest bicycle plant in the Orient, Yamaguchi, and other makers are leading the way in streamlining their highly-organized industry to produce goods competitive with high-quality British and American bicycles.

Their programme includes:
1. Introduction of electrostatic painting equipment, infra-red dryers, conveyor belt systems and improved welding methods. Major assembly plants, such as Miyata's big plant in Kawasaki, outside Tokyo, have been slowly introducing such equipment, new to the Japanese industry, over the past few years.
2. Standardisation of parts so any part will fit any bicycle and Japanese parts can be used on British and American products. This means rigid supervision over Japan's cottage industry, which supplies many of the simpler parts that go into a bicycle.

RIGID INSPECTION
3. Rigid inspection of the finished product. The Japan Bicycle Industry Association has established a Bicycle Inspection Association to issue certificates to goods which pass its inspection, and all reputable makers have agreed to stand by its decisions.
Spokesman for the Japanese bicycle industry is capable of producing 2,600,000 bicycles yearly. They expect to turn out close to 3,000,000 this year.

P. I. L. ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES

ARRIVALS

Date	Ship	From
7th July	"VAN HEUTE"	Batavia, Deli, Penang & Singapore
10th July	"TJIBALANGKA"	Macassar, Java Ports & Singapore
10th July	"TJIBANOP"	Macassar, Java Ports & Singapore
27th July	"PISSEVAD"	Japan, America, S. Africa, Singapore & Batavia
31st July	"TJIBADAN"	Japan, America, S. Africa & Singapore
18th Aug.	"BOISSEVAN"	Japan

SAILINGS

Date	Ship	To
8th July	"VAN HEUTE"	Japan, Batavia, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
11th July	"TJIBALANGKA"	Macassar, Singapore, S. Africa & America
18th July	"BOIS"	Japan, America, S. Africa & Singapore
31st July	"BOISSEVAN"	Japan
2nd Aug.	"TJIBADAN"	Macassar, Java Ports & Macassar
3rd Aug.	"TJIBANOP"	Macassar, Singapore, S. Africa & S. America
20th Aug.	"BOISSEVAN"	Japan

Agents: HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE

ARRIVALS

Date	Ship	From
7th July	"KILDRICH"	Japan, Europe & Singapore
18th July	"AAOTERER"	Japan
2nd Aug.	"AAOTERER"	Japan

SAILINGS

Date	Ship	To
13th July	"KILDRICH"	Manila, Singapore & Europe
2nd Aug.	"AAOTERER"	Japan via Manila
18th Aug.	"AAOTERER"	Manila, Singapore & Europe

KING'S BUILDING, TELEPHONES: 2005 TO 2007

CHINESE AND STRAITS TIMES BUILDING, ROAD 6, TEL. 2005 TO 2007



PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

R. M. S. "CORFU"

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS

SAILS: FRIDAY the 6th July at 12.00 noon for the UNITED KINGDOM via Straits, Colombo, Bombay, Aden and Port Said.

BAGGAGE: ALL passengers baggage must be sent to the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf Co's Godown at No. 2 GATE, CANTON ROAD ENTRANCE BY NOON on THURSDAY the 5th July.

SPECIAL NOTE: With the exception of hand packages carried by passengers themselves, ALL BAGGAGE must pass through the Wharf Co's Godown for loading on board by ship's slings only.

EMBARKATION: Will take place on FRIDAY the 6th July between 9.30 A.M. and 11.00 A.M.

TOKYO - SINGAPORE

via Okinawa, Taipei, Hong Kong and Bangkok

POAS

FRIDAYS... Northbound.
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS... Southbound.

FLY BY POAS SKYMASTER "COMMUTER" SERVICE

"THE TRADE ROUTE OF THE ORIENT"

Pacific Overseas Airlines (Siam) Ltd.
Peninsula Hotel Tel. 58865.

Pacific Far East Line, Inc.

Fast Regular Trans-Pacific Service

DIRECT: SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, NEW YORK, CHICAGO, DETROIT, TORONTO, MONTREAL AND ALL AMERICAN & CANADIAN CITIES

From	Ship	Arrives	Departs	For
San Francisco	"GEORGE LUCKENBACH"	July 7	July 8	San Francisco & Los Angeles
Straits	"EDGAR LUCKENBACH"	July 15	July 16	San Francisco & Los Angeles via Kona, Hawaii & Yokohama
San Francisco	"WILLIAM LUCKENBACH"	Aug. 5	Aug. 6	San Francisco & Los Angeles
San Francisco	"J. LUCKENBACH"	Sept. 5	Sept. 6	San Francisco & Los Angeles via Yokohama

For full particulars call United States Lines Co., Oriental Agents, Queen's Building, Tel. 2112

